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WESTERN, SOCIALIST APPROACHES TO WORLD ISSUES CONTRASTED

LD191503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 79 p 4 LD

[Vitaliy Korionov "International Review"]

[Text] Realities of the Modern World

These days world events develop very rapidly. The victory of the anti-imperialist and antimonarchist revolution in Iran is new and graphic evidence of how abruptly the situation in various regions of the world can change under present conditions. Bourgeois propaganda is taking advantage of this in order to sow uncertainty and to instill in people the idea that no compass exists which can help in ascertaining where the ship of mankind is now actually heading. But such a compass does exist.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 25th CPSU Congress: "Literally before our very eyes the world is changing, and it is changing for the better." Life confirms the correctness of this conclusion.

The international situation is not, of course, a one-way street. Various and at times unexpected turns and zigzags are inevitable here. And it is all the more important to perceive beyond these abrupt changes the main factor which lies at the basis of the development of world events at this time. The main factor is the further consolidation of the socialist countries' positions and the confident progress of the forces of peace, national independence and social progress. Detente continues to be the chief trend in international relations. The adherents of cold war and aggression are incapable of changing the overall correlation of forces in the world arena in their own favor.

These days, when the political campaigns in our country for the USSR Supreme Soviet elections are getting underway on an increasingly broad scale, the Soviet people are summing up with legitimate pride the results of their creative work. Through the labor of our people a vast production potential has been created which makes it possible to insure the ongoing development of the economy--the chief factor in the growth of the people's well-being--and to maintain the country's defense at the necessary level and strengthen even further the international positions of our motherland, thereby exerting an increasing and salutary influence on the development of international events.

In the presocialist epoch the attainment by large states of major economic and especially military might ultimately used to engender wars. In socialism mankind acquired for the first time a factor whose might was placed at the service of universal peace. In the nuclear age socialism guarantees the chief condition for the very existence of civilized society and the actual basic possibility for social progress. It is socialism, its might and its active peace policy which create the situation whereby the prevention of a new world war has become a realistic idea.

Let us turn, for instance, to Europe.

The 30 years of NATO's existence have been 30 years of the most dogged effort by the imperialist forces to transform Europe into the region with the highest level of military and political confrontation in the world. Nevertheless, this is now the 34th year that this continent has been free of the horrors of war. European history has never before known such a long period of peace. And this is no accident. It is precisely in Europe that socialism's positions are strongest and, consequently, the course being pursued by the socialist community countries has become a powerful factor for altering the political climate in favor of the cause of peace.

All this naturally generates malice among our opponents. To what subterfuges do they not stoop in their vain efforts to weaken socialism's positions and to provoke mistrust among the fraternal countries. The latest example of this was the twaddle recently put about by certain FRG and West Berlin press organs about the alleged fact that the USSR...is prepared to agree to some kind of "unification" of the GDR and the FRG, on condition that this "united Germany" declares its so-called neutrality. We could say "tell it to the Marines!" to those who disseminate such fabrications.

Of course, it cannot be doubted that there are forces in the FRG which dream with longing about "swallowing" the GDR. But is it not time for these "dreamers" to rid themselves of this lethargic sleep and to see the realities of the present world?

The GDR is an inseparable part of the socialist community. The GDR's alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union are inviolable. In vain do West Germany's overt revanchists and the politicians who call themselves "flexible" abandon themselves to unrealizable dreams of shaking this alliance.

The consolidation of detente requires great efforts by the peace-loving states and peoples. Its opponents are not laying down their arms. The efforts to lead the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe into an impasse are graphic evidence of this.

The Western countries are doggedly keeping silent about the socialist states' new specific proposals. Some people are hinting that the Vienna talks will get moving again when the Soviet-U.S. talks on a SALT-II agreement are completed. But it is common knowledge that the conclusion of this agreement is by no means being delayed by the Soviet Union. Moreover, where is the guarantee that, when such an agreement is signed, certain circles in Western Europe will not say that it is necessary to wait until it is ratified by the U.S. Senate? So in this way the solution of this most vital issue will be postponed until the Greek kalends, will it not?

The calculations of circles which are trying to frustrate the cause of disarmament are obvious. They would like to alter the correlation of forces in the world arena to the detriment of socialism. But if such calculations have proved unjustified in the past, surely it is clear that there is still less chance of achieving this objective now that the socialist world is in its prime.

The Soviet Union is continuing to do everything necessary to strengthen European and international security. Last week talks took place in Moscow with French Foreign Minister J. Francois-Poncet. The sides expressed the conviction that the meeting which is to take place in the Soviet Union at the end of March between L.I. Brezhnev and V. Giscard d'Estaing will be a significant new contribution to the further development of fruitful ccoperation between the USSR and France. The Soviet Union is fully determined to strive to insure that Soviet-French cooperation steadily strengthens and remains one of the chief foundations of European and world peace.

Who Is Destabilizing the Situation

Peoples' anti-imperialist liberation revolutions have become a powerful factor in changing the world's appearance for the better. The events in Iran signify the defeat of imperialist enslavers and their minions in one more region of the planet.

Yesterday's forces are now trying to implement dark new plans designed to erect a dam in the way of the further development of the revolutionary democratic process in Iran. The American bourgeois press is full of reports alleging that Iran is "sliding toward anarchy" and "chaos." Iranians are being intimidated with the assertion that the country is threatened either by "a return to the first days of Islam 1,300 years ago" or by..."communist dictatorship."

Those who only yesterday were reviling Iranian patriots are today dressing themselves in the attire of "friends." They declare with an innocent mien: In Iran "it is essential to restore order and discipline." The kind of "order" they mean can be judged from a Washington POST article, for example, which announces that Iran will be unable to "get on its feet" itself. "Large loans will be needed, particularly from the United States.... Moreover, foreign specialists, including Americans, will have to be invited back...."

At the same time Washington is trying to appear in the role of some kind of solicitous [word illegible] concerned about the "poor Arabs," who are menaced, so it turns out, by the "communist danger." It is said, for example, that the United States must help Saudi Arabia to "overcome its sense of abandonment." Even Pentagon chief Brown's current tour of the countries of this region is presented as some sort of "philanthropic mission."

However, the essence of Washington's true designs is obvious. In fact, it is not even concealed there. Thus Senator H. Jackson, appearing on a CBS television program, declared that Brown's tour is connected with the U.S. intention to create in the Near East region a pro-American bloc consisting of Egypt, Israel and Saudi Arabia. The United States, Jackson said, will finance this bloc and supply its members with arms. And the New York TIMES adds that during Brown's tour there was also talk "of creating a large number of port installations to serve American warships at the U.S. naval base of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean and of forming a group of American paratroops and Marines for use in the event of a 'request for assistance' from Saudi Arabia or the other oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf...."

The weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT recently printed a diagram of the so-called "arc of instability" mentioned by Z. Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, in his recent speeches. On this diagram the fat arc extends from Bangladesh through Iran and Egypt to the southern tip of Africa. "The bow-shaped region of crises," Brzezinski announced, "extends along the Indian Ocean shore, and the threat of collapse has arisen for weak social and political structures in a region of vitally great significance to the United States."

The appetites of expansionist U.S. circles are by no means confined to the limits of the said region. All countries where oil is discovered are proclaimed regions of "vitally great significance" to the United States. U.S. President Carter's just-ended visit to Mexico also plainly smelled of oil. Having lost its former position in oil-bearing Iran, Washington would like to gain broad access to Mexican oil.

However, as the New York TIMES has acknowledged in particular, what was discussed at the talks in Mexico City was not even so much the price of Mexican oil and gas as "the price of the policy of neglect that the United States has long been pursuing with regard to neighboring countries." As is clear from press reports, President J. Lopez Portillo of Mexico came out firmly in defense of his country's sovereignty. The Mexican newspaper EL DIA writes: "Carter's visit has given Mexico the opportunity to once again express before the whole world its unswerving determination to use Mexican oil for its own needs, and not in the interests of the United States." As an official White House spokesman reported, the presidents were unable, as a result of the talks, to resolve the problems that have resulted in a new deterioration of American-Mexican relations.

The world public is growing increasingly aware that Washington politicians' arguments about the so-called "stabilization of the situation" provide cover for designs profoundly hostile to the interests of the peoples striving for freedom and progress. The increasing rebuff to this policy is a characteristic feature of the situation in the modern world.

PRAVDA VIEWS CONTRADICTIONS IN WESTERN COUNTRIES' FOREIGN POLICIES

LD191005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 79 p 4 LD

[V. Nekrasov article: "Crossroads and Blind Alleys. On Certain Aspects of the Capitalist Powers' Policy"]

[Text] The first weeks of the new year of 1979 have been far from festive for the leaders of the foremost states in the capitalist world. As before, the crisis state of that world's economy has been the main source of trouble. The spasmodic rates of increase in production are threatening to fall again. The prospect of a further increase in the army of unemployed is becoming apparent.

A "powder keg" for the socioeconomic situation in the Western world is what commentators call the inflation ravaging working people's pockets. "Unless the West can find a way out of its present economic difficulties," the New York TIMES warns, "it is threatened with a protracted period of low growth rates and high unemployment which in turn will jeopardize its political strength and social cohesion."

Indeed, there can be no question of any kind of "cohesion." As the course of events shows, the sociopolitical situation in the capitalist countries is becoming increasingly heated. Working people's strike actions are shaking Britain where the Labor government's so-called social contract policy is collapsing. Class battles are exacerbating in France, the FRG and other West European countries. U.S. labor unions are refusing to agree to the administration's demand that nominal wage rises must not exceed 7 percent.

However, no matter what measures Western governments are outlining and implementing in their attempts to achieve economic recovery, the appropriations for military purposes which encourage inflation remain unchanging. Moreover, they are increasing under pressure from the imperialist states' military-industrial complexes. Militarist circles are insisting on fulfillment of the NATO decisions regarding an annual real increase in the bloc members' military expenditure and the implementation of multibillion-dollar programs for modernizing armaments.

Influential circles in the Western countries have not abandoned their vain hopes that by making some kind of "joint effort" they will succeed in disrupting the approximate equality with the socialist world which has prevailed lately and, having achieved superiority, in strengthening both the international and the domestic political positions of monopoly capital in its struggle against the revolutionary forces of our time. At the same time, the state of affairs in the interstate relations among the major capitalist countries cannot fail to have an impact on these calculations. This state of affairs is to a considerable extent determined by the economic difficulties and contradictions, by the continuing changes in the correlation of forces between imperialism's three centers (the United States, West Europe and Japan) and by egotistical political ambitions and their attendant doubts about one another's intentions and potential.

For many years Washington proceeded from the premise that its allies were prepared to make economic sacrifices for the sake of retaining American military patronage. But it looks as though times are starting to change as far as sacrifices are concerned. Without renouncing military cooperation with the United States, the West European ruling circles are making greater economic claims on their partner across the ocean. The plans for creating a "European Monetary System" (EMS), designed, in particular, to protect the economy of certain Common Market countries against the consequences of the American dollar crisis, are the most obvious manifestation of these trends.

At the same time remarks essentially questioning the wisdom and effectiveness of the present U.S. foreign policy line have become more frequent in the West European countries. Washington's policy line vis-a-vis the events in Iran is cited as an example. West Europe, the New York TIMES noted recently, is expressing "reservations about President Carter's ability to play the role of world leader and the consistency of American global strategy." FRG Foreign Minister Genscher's article in NATO REVIEW is noteworthy in this connection. "Nowadays the concept of security," he wrote, "is increasingly isolated from the usual military and political context. Security policy must also incorporate economic factors more and more widely.... Global security depends directly on whether or not the world economy is developing along a peaceful, constructive path."

The FRG acts as a force striving to unite around itself and to place in the service of its own interests the other West European capitalist circles which disagree with the comprehensive overseas tutelage. It is precisely with FRG economic interests that the scheme for creating the EMS primarily accords--a scheme which also indicates a desire to exert greater influence on determining the general foreign policy strategy and tactics of the capitalist world.

However, the desired West European "united front" is not coming into being. London prefers to occupy a strictly pro-Washington position. Paris, which primarily defends its own economic interests in the Common Market, is in no hurry to implement the agreed plans for creating the EMS. West Europe, America's CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has stated, "has still not found a basis on which a common front can be built."

This is not surprising: The United States continues to occupy the dominant position in the capitalist world. As Paris LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE has written, "solidarity with the United States has been and remains...a matter of paramount importance" for the main West European countries.

Obviously, people across the ocean are analyzing all these factors very thoroughly. They would like to consolidate the structure of international relations which has existed hitherto in the capitalist part of the world before the situation changes in a direction even less favorable to American imperialism. An old method has been chosen for this--strengthening the dominant U.S. military-political positions in NATO. This is attested, for instance, by the recent speech at the Foreign Policy Association by American presidential aide Brzezinski, who noted that the United States is carrying out an "all-embracing review of American military positions" with the aim of insuring the effectiveness of American actions throughout the world.

Judging by many facts and admissions, of late some people in Washington have decided that the United States has succeeded in finding yet another lever for implementing its ambitious schemes. I refer to the rapprochement with Beijing, which the corresponding U.S. circles want to utilize as a trump card in American imperialism's global game. While it repeats its reassurances that the "new relations with China" will not affect relations with other countries, including the Soviet Union, the United States is nevertheless making no secret of the fact that the steps which have been taken are designed to contribute to changing the disposition of forces in the world. And here transparent "recommendations" are made to the Soviet Union to display great "tractability."

Thus the prevailing situation is assessed according to the yardsticks and patterns of the imperialist approach to international affairs, which is characterized by overassessment of one's own strength and potential. And here the threats created by the notorious "Chinese card" to the security of the Western countries themselves are disregarded and the danger stemming from the Chinese leaders' overt gambling on the inevitability of war--which was reemphasized during Deng Xiaoping's U.S. visit--is belittled. Life confirms that counting on the "Chinese card" is an adventurous policy dangerous to the cause of peace.

The contradictory picture of the present state of international relations in the capitalist world was also reflected in the reports of January's Guadeloupe meeting of U.S., FRG, French and British state and government leaders. This meeting was largely devoted to the problems of the international political situation. Summarizing what is known about this meeting, which was held under conditions of strict secrecy, it can be said that while the American side sought to obtain broad support for its foreign policy calculations and aspirations from its main West European allies, the latter sought clarification of the longer-term aims of Washington's policy and opportunities to amend it to some extent in their own interests. At the same time the Guadeloupe meeting, by the common consent of its participants, was supposed to suggest to the rest of the world that the four leading Western powers had a common political strategy on world affairs.

In this connection the Western press spoke of a desire to create some kind of "directoire" which would be capable of managing capitalism's affairs, taking into account the present correlation of forces between the leading capitalist powers. But, whatever the hopes, the realities of our time, including those in the sphere of interstate relations among the leading capitalist countries, are obviously not such as to enable these hopes to be implemented. As West Germany's DPA remarked, "much remained unclear and unsaid" in Guadeloupe.

The reluctance to recognize the prevailing situation and in particular the place and role in the modern world of real socialism in the shape of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states is still keeping the Western powers' policy on the main issues of our time in labyrinths of contradictions and is to a considerable extent subordinating that policy to the calculations of rightwing and militarist circles. Summing up the results of events at the start of the year, London's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH notes the "Western powers' inability to control world events." The conclusion is as pessimistic as it is instructive.

Objective reality insistently urges Western politicians that it is necessary to cooperate with the socialist countries, particularly on preventing nuclear war and on settling conflict situations on mutually acceptable principles, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

UN ENVOY CONDEMNS PRC CRIMINAL AGGRESSION AGAINST SRV

LD201414 Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

["Statement by Soviet Representative"--TASS headline]

[Text] Geneva, February 20, TASS--Addressing the current 35th session here of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights, head of the Soviet delegation Valerian Zorin strongly condemned the aggression unleashed by the Beijing leadership against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The Soviet representative drew attention of the members of the commission to the fact that aggression always implies crude and massive violations of human rights. This is also the case at present, when the criminal aggression by the present PRC leadership against the heroic Vietnamese people leads to crude and massive violations of its rights. He stressed that the U.N. Commission on Human Rights shall not remain indifferent to these aggressive actions of the PRC running counter to the U.N. principles and crudely violating international law.

Denounces Israeli Rights Violations

LD191734 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] Geneva, February 19, TASS--The participants in the 35th session of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights, now under way in the Geneva Palace of Nations, have started the discussion of the question of violations of human rights in the Israeli-occupied Arab lands.

The Soviet Union's representative Valerian Zorin emphasized that the USSR delegation resolutely denounced the Israeli Government's policy of annexation of the occupied Arab lands, expansion of Israeli settlements on them, eviction of the native population, mass repressions and tortures.

We reiterate once again, said the representative of the Soviet Union, our support for the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine under the guidance of its only legitimate representative, the Palestinine Liberation Organisation, for its liberation.

OPEC SECRETARY GENERAL REPORTS JUNE CONFERENCE TO BE HELD

LD171242 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 17 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, February 17, TASS--OPEC Secretary General Rene Ortiz said in Vienna that an emergency conference of the petroleum exporting countries is not due to be held in the near future. The next OPEC conference has been scheduled to be held in Geneva in June this year.

Rene Ortiz said that the OPEC member countries are holding now intensive consultations. The situation in the field of oil supplies remains tense now in connection with the events in Iran, but it is not critical, he said. The OPEC countries will abide by their long-term commitments.

The OPEC secretary general pointed out that the situation in the oil market is considered to be critical only when oil shortage reaches seven percent, whereas now it is 2.3 percent.

Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Nigeria and a number of other OPEC member countries expressed readiness to supply additional quantities of oil in order to make up for the cut in oil supplies by Iran.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON MAPUTO NONALINED CONFERENCE

LD161705 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[Yuriy Vladimirov commentary: "Clear Position"]

[Text] An extraordinary session of the nonalined countries' Coordination Bureau has been held in the Mozambique capital of Maputo to discuss the situation in southern Africa. Delegations from many states of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe, leaders of national liberation movements in southern Africa and representatives of a number of international organizations took part in it.

The delegates sharply criticized the existing antipopular regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia and the aid given to them by Western powers.

The session once again demonstrated the anti-imperialist, anticolonial and antiracist nature of the nonalined movement. One testimony to that is the recognition of the South West African People's Organisation [SWAPO] as a fully fledged member of the nonalined movement. The session decided to recommend that the forthcoming 6th conference of heads of states and governments of nonalined countries in Havana grants similar status to the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. The decisions adopted testify to the increased international standing of these organizations, which are true mouthpieces of the interests of the Namibian and Zimbabwe peoples.

Outside attempts to try to distract the forum participants' attention away from problems linked with the southern African peoples' struggle for freedom and independence and to draw them into a discussion completely unrelated to the conference failed. This is precisely how observers evaluated the arrival in Maputo of a group of renegades "representing" the nonexistent pro-Beijing regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. The leaders of the People's Republic of Kampuchea sent the session a message explaining that the only legitimate government in the country is the People's Revolutionary Council. A number of the session's participating countries in a special statement decisively opposed the participation of the imposters in the forum's work.

Speaking at the session, delegates of many countries highly praised the political, moral, diplomatic and material aid which socialist countries are giving the African people in their struggle for independence and social progress.

The extraordinary session of the nonalined countries' Coordination Bureau showed that the nonalined movement is inseparably linked to the common struggle of peoples for peace, democracy and social progress.

ARUSHA 'GROUP OF 77' MEETING ENDS, ADOPTS RESOLUTION

LD171740 Moscow TASS in English 1226 GMT 17 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Arusha, February 17, TASS--The conference of the "Group of 77" has ended here in the adoption of a resolution on topical issues of international economic, trade and monetary-financial relations as well as a joint declaration.

At their Arusha forum, the members of the organization, including at present 117 developing Asian, African and Latin American countries have reaffirmed their determination to strengthen unity and cohesion with the aim of creating a new international economic order on the basis of equality, justice and mutual benefit.

The final declaration stresses that the strengthening of peace on earth is an indispensable condition for the attainment of political independence and progress of the developing countries. The participants in the forum declared for ending the arms race, for disarmament and development of international cooperation for the benefit of all peoples.

They expressed serious concern over the deep crisis of international capitalist economy characterized by a growth of unemployment, inflation, permanent weakness of the monetary-financial system, which is a heavy burden in the first place on the developing countries. These crisis phenomena, the declaration says, are not of a cyclic, but of permanent character and demand a radical restructuring of the economic order. It must be carried out in strict conformity with the principles of sovereignty, equality, non-interference in internal affairs, respect for various social and economic systems, the right of every state to control its national resources.

The document urges the governments and peoples of the developing countries to step up their efforts in support of the common struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. The delegates to the conference reaffirmed unshakable support for the heroic struggle of the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe, the South African Republic and Palestine for their liberation.

The declaration stresses the necessity of restricting the activity of sleeding [as received] the industrialization of the developing states and their technical equipment. Of great significance is also the strengthening and broadening of all-round cooperation among the developing states themselves, pooling their resources for the attainment of the goals outlined.

The resolution adopted by the participants in the conference made the basis of the joint programme for action with which the "Group of 77" is to appear at the fifth session of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development scheduled to be held in Manila in May this year.

AAPSO SECRETARY GENERAL OUTLINES TASKS OF LUSAKA CONFERENCE

LD151324 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka, February 15, TASS--The struggle by the peoples of the south of Africa against racism and apartheid and also bigger aid from the progressive and peace forces of the world to the peoples of the south of Africa will be in the focus of attention of the participants in a conference of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization scheduled for April in the capital of Zambia. This was stated by Nouri Abdul Razzak, the acting secretary-general of the organization, who arrived here on Wednesday to prepare for the coming forum.

The participants in the conference, Razzak went on to say, will also discuss the predatory activity of multinational corporations in that region, the growing economic and military collaboration of the racist regimes with the imperialist forces, and will work out a programme for stepping up the struggle against the vestiges of colonialism in the south of the continent.

Representatives of Afro-Asian countries and many international organizations, including the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, will attend the conference proceedings.

BOOK EXPOSING 'REFORMISM' OF SOCIAL DEMOCRACY REVIEWED

LD151323 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 79 p 3 LD

[V. Grigoryev review under "Among Books" rubric: "'Democratic Socialism'--The Doctrine of Reformism"]

[Text] The profound crisis of capitalism and the enormous achievements of real socialism in all spheres of social life, the growth of the communist and workers parties' influence in the capitalist countries and the successes of the national liberation struggle are convincing evidence of the striking strength and vitality of Marxism-Leninism and scientific socialism. The magnetic force of the ideas of socialism is growing in the eyes of the working masses throughout the world and bourgeois ideologists and reformists cannot fail to see this. Hence their desire to imitate socialism and clothe themselves in socialist garb. One of these imitations of socialism, and one of the most widespread, is "democratic socialism." In this connection the publication of a book (footnote) ("What Is 'Democratic Socialism?'" ["Chto Takoye '"Demokraticheskiy Sotsialism'?"]. Authors' Collective headed by Academician P.N. Fedoseyev. Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1978, 256 pages) which examines the theory and practice of "democratic socialism" is most timely and necessary.

The book's authors show that, although the concept of "democratic socialism" is used by various ideological and political opponents of scientific socialism, it is essentially the official sociopolitical doctrine of present-day rightwing social democrats--a doctrine enshrined in their policy documents.

Theoretically this doctrine is highly amorphous, vague and eclectic. It is marked by almost boundless pluralism of views. Examining various trends in the "democratic socialism" channel--rightwing revisionists and renegades, Zionists, leftwing Catholics, Japanese socialists, representatives of African "democratic socialism"--the authors show at the same time that the aim of all these trends is the desire to divert the workers movement from socialism, that the reformism of "democratic socialism" is an apologia of capitalism, and that the "socialism" of rightwing social democrats is essentially a version of "liberal" anticommunism.

The social democrats of various countries talk endlessly of democracy and regard it as the main condition for building socialism, but this talk does not go beyond the framework of bourgeois parliamentarianism. The basic formula of "democratic socialism," the book notes, despite its name, is essentially not "socialism plus democracy" but "democracy minus socialism," in other words the same old bourgeois democracy. A special chapter in the book devoted to the practice of "democratic socialism" notes that for decades social democrats have been (and still are) in power in a number of countries, but they have done little even to restrict to any substantial degree, let alone to liquidate the rule of monopoly capital. They have also essentially left unchanged the political system of bourgeois society. As for the widely publicized programs of "social measures," these programs, although aimed at a certain improvement in the economic position of the broad working masses, again in no way affect the foundations of the capitalist system. In addition, much is said about these programs before elections, but after elections they are either considerably cut or totally forgotten. A gulf between word and deed is a characteristic feature of the politicians and ideologists of "democratic socialism."

While criticizing the ideology and policy of the social democrats, the authors at the same time show the need for communists to cooperate with them on a number of problems, particularly those concerning the struggle for peace and the peoples' security and for disarmament, to reveal the basic stages in the history of this cooperation and show the communists' persistent struggle for the expansion of joint actions with the social democrats. While cooperating with the social democrats, the communists cannot abandon their principled ideological positions and should oppose social democratic ideology and struggle resolutely against anticommunism and anti-Sovietism.

The book shows the unsoundness of the social-reformist falsification of the democratic nature of real socialism. It reveals the fundamental difference between socialist democracy and bourgeois democracy, which consists in the fact that the working people (and in the developed socialist society the entire people) act as the full masters of their country and take an active part in the management of production and all social affairs. Our democracy is the real power of the people. It gives the citizens a wide spectrum of freedoms and rights which are enshrined in the new USSR Constitution. The Marxist-Leninist parties are the guarantee of the development of democracy in the socialist countries.

The book "What Is 'Democratic Socialism?'" will take a worthy place in our ideological arsenal. It is of interest both to the propaganda workers and to a wide range of readers.

COMMENTARIES SCORE PRC'S INVASION OF VIETNAM

Grammatchikov Commentary

LD172218 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 17 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The reasons for conflict with Vietnam begun by the Beijing clique is not contained by any means within the framework of relations between the two countries. One of the most important reasons for the conflict is the fact that the Chinese authorities see in a united Socialist Vietnam, coming into being after a bloody war, a barrier on the road to setting up Chinese influence over all of Southeast Asia. As far back as 1965, Mao Zedong put forward the issue of the obligatory seizure of Southeast Asia, because this region is exceptionally rich and there are many workable mines there. Trying to justify this assumption, the Maoists have declared this region to have once been lost by China, and its return must be fought for.

If one looks at maps published in Beijing, among the territories allegedly lost by China one can see countries like Burma, Thailand, Malaysia, Cambodia [as heard], Laos, Vietnam and other countries as well as all islands situated in the south seas. The brutal oppression currently being exerted on Vietnam is another characteristic sign of Beijing's eminently hegemonistic desires. This is by no means the only method used by the Beijing clique to force its dictates on the countries of Southeast Asia. Let us recall the very significant example of Cambodia, where for more than 3 years authority was wielded by the pro-Chinese Pol Pot clique. [Words indistinct] once again to what nightmare results the blind acquiescence of the former Cambodian regime to the dictates of Beijing led.

Beijing brazenly interferes in the internal affairs of a series of Southeast Asian countries, stirring up various antigovernment forces in these countries to action. In training camps in the Chinese province of Yunnan there is special training for units of Burmese insurgents. They get weapons and are dropped into Burmese territory, where they carry out armed operations directed by Chinese advisers. It is not by chance that Beijing is trying to subjugate Burma and Vietnam. In the event of success, the Maoists (?could assign these countries) the role of a kind of pincer, in which the Chinese strategists would grip the whole of Southeast Asia.

In accordance with the concept of the Chinese leaders, the political structures of Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Bangladesh could later be undermined and an exit made to the Malacca and Singapore straits coast.

The appetites of the Maoists are not limited to that. Beijing has recently stepped up its subversive influence against its neighbor India. In the northeastern regions of India bordering China, separatists who are supported and armed by the Chinese have been activated. The aim of this aid, writes the Indian periodical LINK, is to create in this region several small states dependent on Beijing. Let us recall here that China still holds 36,000 square km of Indian territory, which it seized in 1962.

In its plans for penetration into Southeast Asia, the Beijing leaders set great hopes on the Hoa, the Chinese living in that region. Chinese emigrants numbering more than 20 million people have gained a leading position in the economy and trade here, and for Chinese purposes several days will suffice to lead to a complete disintegration of the economic system of the states of Southeast Asia, writes the Indonesian paper MERDEKA. Trying to absorb more of the Chinese communities in its great-power policy, Beijing declared all Hoa to be members of one great family.

[Words indistinct] Beijing undertook to protect their rights and interests, that is, it appropriated the right to interfere in the internal affairs of its near and distant neighbors in Southeast Asia. The press in these countries.state with concern that the protection of the rights and interests of the Hoa could be an irrefutable reason for Chinese interference.

The Chinese leaders are trying to drag the countries of Southeast Asia by force into its anti-Soviet policy. Making a journey through the countries of this region last autumn, the Beijing leader Deng Xiaoping tried to bring them into a united front, set up by China, of struggle against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Deng Xiaoping incited those countries by all methods against Vietnam, and tried to discredit the Vietnamese proposal on the transformation of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom, independence and neutrality. However, the appeal by the Beijing emissary was left hanging. The Chinese leader was made to understand, writes the Indonesian paper BERITA BUANA, that the countries of Southeast Asia have no intention of imitating China's foreign policy: Above all they have no intention of standing on Beijing's side in an Indochinese conflict. World public opinion with complete justification assesses the armed provocation by China against Vietnam as a dangerous threat to the peace and stability of Asia. In present circumstances, when the world is indivisible, centers of war occuring in one region of the globe very quickly spread to other regions as well. All honest people in the world who came out on the side of Vietnam during its heroic struggle against imperialism warmly react to the recent appeal of the World Peace Council to double their watchfulness, step up and extend political, moral and material support and help the brave Vietnamese nation to ensure it independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity; to further the cause of strengthening independence, security and peace in this region of Asia.

Lazhin Denounces Criminal War

OW182203 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 18 Feb 79 OW

[Lazhin commentary]

[Text] War has broken out. This has been the active intention of the supreme Beijing ruling clique--aggression against the heroic Vietnamese people. This intention has now become a reality which makes people tremble.

The Zhongnanhai rulers have more than once sought a way out of their domestic problems by resorting to new adventures. One instance was their provocation on Damanskiy Island. Now the Beijing leaders want to direct the spearhead of the Chinese people's strong dissatisfaction with the so-called first Cultural Revolution abroad, aiming it at the Soviet Union which has devoted its financial resources and efforts to the Chinese people's welfare. The Beijing leaders, having lost their (?prestige), are now brazenly dispatching troops to initiate a war of injustice so that they can shift attention away from the crises which are continuing even after Mao Zedong's rule.

The "four modernizations" has been a great propaganda effort which has promised the Chinese working people numerous welfare benefits. However, many years have elapsed and the improvement of the Chinese people's livelihood is still but an empty dream. Prices of daily necessities in China are continuously rising. Although wage increases have been widely publicized, the petty dime increases have already been eaten up by the militarization of the state. China's invasion of Vietnam is now the embodiment of this state militarization.

Chinese newspapers and magazines admit the existence of complete ideological confusion among cadres and the Chinese people as a whole today. People no longer believe in slogans.

They have adopted a wait-and-see policy because they doubt that Deng Xiaoping's position is that strong; he may be overthrown for the third time. The Chinese working people, particularly the peasants who constitute 80 percent of the population, are very dissatisfied with this situation. They went to Beijing to seek truth and a better livelihood. However, just as in the days before Mao Zedong's death, truth and better livelihood are nonexistent. These peasants were imprisoned, without an investigation or trial.

According to the Beijing leaders' sinister premeditation, through a Vietnam invasion they can turn the state into a barracks. By using wartime laws which have no explicit stipulations they can exact maximum efforts or even more than maximum efforts from the people. Just think about what will happen to those people who stage strikes and post rebellious big-character posters! Under the best circumstances, they will work as coolies while, under the worst circumstances, they will be executed. Of course, the average Chinese is bold enough to continue the struggle, but he will face serious difficulties in launching a struggle for his basic freedoms and interests.

In short, China has initiated a criminal war, a war not only against Socialist Vietnam but against the Chinese people. The Chinese people thought that, after Mao Zedong's death, good days would come. However, the Hua-Deng clique has proved that they well deserve to be called successors to Mao Zedong's adventurism. They think that the average working people's destinies are simply beneath contempt.

Mulatov on PRC Adventurism

OW190015 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 18 Feb 79 OW

[Text] The Chinese leaders' hostility to the socialist world and the Chinese people's tested, faithful friend has triggered off wanton military adventurist actions against the people of a neighboring socialist country. We all still remember that the most powerful capitalist country waged a prolonged, dirty war against the Vietnamese people. For years U.S. imperialists attempted to use their powerful expeditionary army armed with the most modern weapons to punish the Vietnamese people. U.S. imperialists attempted to use large-scale air raids and bombings against Vietnam to force the freedom-loving, heroic Vietnamese people to yield. Imperialist aggressors wanted to be the Vietnamese people's teachers and instructors. They wanted to force the Vietnamese people to surrender by enforcing a maritime blockade against Vietnam. We all know that the imperialist aggressors suffered a complete defeat. Finally, they had to get out of Vietnam.

Yet, now the whole world knows that the Chinese leaders, following the suit of the imperialist aggressors, have taken action. The Chinese leaders, brazenly, went so far as to tell the whole world several weeks before large numbers of Chinese troops intruded into Vietnam's territories on 17 February that they wanted to punish Vietnam. Now the Chinese leaders are also using tanks, heavy artillery and a large number of infantrymen to oppose Vietnam. The aggressors do not, cannot possibly, have any reason to defend their actions. The Chinese official organ alleged that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is menacing China's security and obstructing China's modernization. This is ridiculous and illogical.

The Chinese official organ alleged that the Chinese Army's unleashing large-scale aggressive battles against the Vietnamese people, who have not had enough time to recover from the aftermath of the aggression of U.S. imperialism, is in the interest of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the Asian and Pacific region.

Obviously, the Chinese leaders think that the Chinese people have forgotten how to distinguish black from white and truth from lies, after having been ruled by Mao Zedong and the gang of four.

As anyone can see, the Chinese leaders also think that the Chinese people are unaware of the fact that China's honor is not being impaired by the fraternal Vietnamese people but by the Chinese leaders' shameful and adventurous policies, their antagonism toward the friends of the Chinese people, their efforts to collude with the Chinese people's class enemies--including imperialist munition makers and dealers, and the plutocrats of the United States and other capitalist countries--and the line being followed by the Chinese leaders today.

Beijing's shameless aggression of Vietnam is an extremely dangerous step taken by Beijing's adventurers. The Chinese leaders must bear all responsibilities for their military actions against their socialist neighbor. Today the Vietnamese people, as in those years of resisting imperialist aggression, are not isolated. The Vietnamese people's loyal friends and allies are all over the world.

The Soviet Government stated: "The heroic Vietnamese people...are capable of defending themselves again this time and furthermore it has reliable friends. The Soviet Union will honor its obligations in the Soviet-SRV treaty of friendship and cooperation." The Soviet Government statement also points out: "The policymakers in Beijing should immediately stop their aggression before it is too late. The Chinese people, like other people, need peace and not war."

Dear listeners, the Soviet people fully support the Soviet Government's resolute demand that the Chinese troops immediately stop their aggression and pull out of SRV territory. Hands off Socialist Vietnam!

Yuriy Shalygin Commentary

LD191840 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Here is what Radio Moscow commentator Yuriy Shalygin writes on China's attack on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam:

An act of aggression has been committed. The Beijing leadership has violated norms of international law and United Nations principles. Its actions run counter to its own statement that China allegedly is a defender of the interests of the small and medium countries. That such statements are nothing more than demagogy is borne out by many facts of recent times. This concerns first of all Southeast Asia, which the Chinese authorities regard something like their own dominion. For a number of years they have been conducting a policy of blackmail, pressure as regards the countries in that region and a special target of that policy has become the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. This is because it carries out an independent policy. This is because it had not only refused to assist China's expansionism in Southeast Asia but acted as a serious obstacle in implementing the hegemonistic plans of Beijing.

And that is what stands behind the bitter hostility of the Maoist leadership of China towards Vietnam. In the past year this hostility has been steadily growing and becoming more and more acute. Outright slander of Vietnam was accompanied by provocative actions. There were also all sorts of economic repressions against Vietnam. By closing a railway on the Vietnamese-Chinese border, the Beijing authorities wanted to deliberately isolate Vietnam from the outside world. Besides, for many months tension was whipped up on the border where big army contingents and heavy military equipment from the inner regions of China were concentrated. A considerable part of all that was moved in the past few weeks from the coast opposite Taiwan. And that fact was stressed by many newspapers in the world.

Beijing was deliberately preparing an attack on Vietnam and there can be no doubt about that.

The Maoists took up arms against a people who only recently had beaten off a ruthless aggression from the outside and no upright person in the world, no sovereign country can remain indifferent to this. To do nothing about such a policy means to do nothing about violence and dictate and the attempts of the Chinese leadership to plunge the world into a war. And this is very clearly stressed in the statement of the Soviet Government. It pointed out that the USSR will honor the commitments undertaken under the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty of friendship and cooperation. The Soviet Union has strongly demanded an end to the aggression and the immediate withdrawal of Chinese troops from the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

PRC Trying To Punish SRV

LD200220 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Text] China is continuing its invasion of Vietnam amid worldwide concern for the future of peace and stability on the Asian Continent and in the world at large. Here is commentary by our observer Yuriy Georgiev:

The battle erupted on the Sino-Vietnamese border Saturday and according to Chinese sources this action was a limited punitive offensive to teach Vietnam a lesson. Ostensibly, however, Vietnam is being punished for its earlier invasion of China--a claim so preposterous that a few China-watchers were willing to take it at its face value.

It is noteworthy that China's action against Vietnam came shortly after Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States, where he elaborated on how this country was going to contribute to stability in Asia and other parts of the world. This weekend's aggression against Vietnam shows just how exactly Chinese leaders are going to contribute to stability in Asia and defend the interests of small nations. It is not clear whether or not the Chinese vice premier informed his American hosts on the forthcoming military action against Vietnam but in Washington Deng Xiaoping pointedly promised to punish Vietnam for its professed desire to follow a course independent from China. The United States, for its part, not only never disavowed such statements from the Chinese visitor but rather seemed to view them with benevolence.

Although official American silence was hardly meant to encourage the subsequent Chinese aggression against Vietnam the Chinese themselves apparently read into it just that. And that is, as some observers point out, it was viewed as a carte blanche to do about Vietnam whatever would suit them best. And they did what they did this weekend, crossing in force Vietnam's border. According to most military experts the action that the Chinese have undertaken against Vietnam is limited in scope and doesn't go beyond the officially expressed Chinese objective of punishing the Vietnamese. But these days you don't invade another country at will, whatever motives you are guided by, and still get away with it. As was pointed out in the Soviet Government statement, released yesterday in view of China's aggression, any connivance with such policies is tantamount to connivance with violence, diktat, connivance with the attempts by Chinese leaders to plunge the world into a war.

Petrov Commentary

LD211101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[Aleksey Petrov article: "The Aggressor in the Pillory"]

[Text] War has again come to the land of Vietnam.

Beijing prepared for it gradually. First, territorial claims were made on Vietnam. Then a strident campaign was launched in defence of Vietnamese citizens of Chinese descent, allegedly persecuted by Vietnamese authorities. Then followed China's unilateral abrogation of all treaty commitments to Vietnam, trade was discontinued, specialists recalled, transport communication between the two countries were suspended. The Sino-Vietnamese border turned into an arena of endless PRC provocations. In just the first five weeks of this year the Chinese violated the border 230 times, and intruded several kilometers into Vietnamese territory with up to battalion-strong forces.

At the same time, using their stooges in Kampuchea, the Beijing leadership two years ago opened a front in the south of Vietnam. Operating there against the SRV were regular units and formations of the Pol Pot army equipped with Chinese weapons and assisted by Chinese instructors. The design was for the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique to draw Vietnam into an exhausting war.

The collapse of the pro-Chinese regime in Kampuchea meant the failure of plans to impose on Vietnam a struggle on two fronts simultaneously. Then Beijing decided to press on regardless [idti naprolom].

This is a brief prehistory of China's brazen aggression against Socialist Vietnam, which Beijing would like to present as a "punitive expedition" or as a "border conflict." Let us add that in this "border conflict" the Chinese aggressors have concentrated against the SRV several divisions, and hundreds of tanks and aircraft.

The Beijing adventurists operated in precisely the same way against India in 1962 when they seized part of its territory, which they are holding to this day. Beijing is substantiating its interference in the internal affairs of Burma, Thailand and Malaysia by territorial and other claims.

To all who are familiar with China's great-power ambitions in Southeast Asia, it was clear from the very beginning that the emergence of a united, independent Socialist Vietnam by no means suited Beijing. The prospect of the emergence of a group of independent states in Indochina appealed to the Chinese leadership even less. The very existence of such states is a barrier in the path of Beijing's aggressive plans in Southeast Asia.

Beijing did not conceal its displeasure over the reunification of the Vietnamese people in a single state. But when the Vietnamese opposed China's claims to hegemony in the area, Beijing went over to direct threats against them.

The timing of the incursion into Vietnam was determined also in the context of the position taken by some Western powers and Japan. During Deng Xiaoping's recent trip to Washington and Tokyo he bluntly revealed plans to "teach Vietnam a bloody lesson." In talks with some of his "American friends" Deng, it is asserted, went even further and divulged details of these plans, thereby giving the New York TIMES grounds to state that the U.S. was informed about China's forthcoming attack against Vietnam.

If official Washington responded to Deng's probing in the same manner as the U.S. is now responding to the Chinese aggression, Beijing could conclude that the Americans will not stand in its way. Matters will never come to more than verbal expressions of regret.

It is not ruled out that Deng Xiaoping's "American friends," and this is how he calls them now, answered with frankness to frankness. There were those among these friends who would like to "teach the Vietnamese a lesson" and belatedly "punish" them for the ignominious defeat sustained by the American military in Vietnam.

Deng stated in Washington the intention to pounce, arms in hand, on Vietnam, while the U.S. said it wanted to see China strong, that it did not object to the West arming it, and both sides found that their "strategic interests" and many goals coincided.

Political observers also note other coincidences. Thus, at the moment of the intrusion of Chinese troops into Vietnam it became known that United States naval forces were present in the South China Sea.

Sounding more than ambiguous against the background of Beijing's perfidious aggression against a socialist country are the calls by the United States to all sides "to display restraint", although this appeal should clearly have been addressed to China.

The peoples see that the aggression comes from China. This aggression is also a lesson for those who only yesterday searched for justifications of Beijing's interference in the affairs of Kampuchea, who shed tears for Pol Pot and other minions of the present Chinese leadership. The aggressor has exposed his true colors, and found himself in the pillory.

In repulsing the Chinese attack Vietnam is struggling for its national freedom and independence, for the right to shape its present and future. The Vietnamese sacrificed millions of lives for the sake of this when they fought off invasions by colonialists and the aggression by United States imperialism. They are fully resolved to defend themselves this time, too.

Soviet people fully and entirely support their government's statement which expresses the demand to stop the aggression and to promptly withdraw troops from the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Beijing must stop before it is too late.

Mounting throughout the world is a mighty campaign of solidarity with the Vietnamese people, a victim of aggression. The peoples demand: Hands off Socialist Vietnam.

Ilinskiy on SRV's Just Cause

LD211223 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent M. Ilinskiy dispatch: "Vietnam's Just Cause"]

[Text] Hanoi--As already reported, in the early morning of 17 February 1979 Chinese ground, tank and air force formations attacked border areas in the north of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] along the entire Chinese-Vietnamese border.

According to information obtained from military circles by your correspondent on Monday, the Chinese aggressors succeeded in penetrating 10 kilometers into Vietnamese territory in Cao Bang Province and approximately 7 kilometers in Hoang Lien Son and Lang Son provinces. The sharpest and bloodiest fighting has been in Lang Son Province. Border guards as well as detachments of the people's volunteer militia have successfully contained the onslaught by the Chinese raiders in Quang Ninh Province. In a number of areas the Chinese subunits which have penetrated SRV territory have been subjected to resolute counterstrikes and have been encircled by Vietnamese Army border units. According to data for the morning of 19 February, the Vietnamese fighters have put more than 2,000 Chinese soldiers out of action.

The Vietnamese people are courageously guarding their homeland's borders. Calm, tenacity, the will for combat [boyevaya volya] and the desire at all costs to defend the revolution's gains--those words most accurately describe every Vietnamese today.

Rallies and meetings at which the people of heroic Vietnam are stigmatizing the Chinese aggressors and are assuring the party and government that they will honorably defend the motherland and will be victorious are being held in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and all other SRV towns and settlements, at enterprises, cooperatives and educational establishments. The report that the Soviet Government has issued a resolute demand for an end to the aggression and the immediate withdrawal of Chinese troops from SRV territory has been greeted with tremendous enthusiasm here.

Vietnam's history contains many attempts by foreign invaders to enslave the people of that heroic country. Now the Chinese reactionaries have raised their sword against Vietnam. For the past few months political commentators watching events in Southeast Asia have noted the buildup of dangerous armed provocations by Beijing on the Vietnamese-Chinese border.

By perpetrating the aggression against Vietnam, China's ruling circles have totally revealed their expansionism, great-power hegemonism and reactionary policy. They have acted against the entire socialist system and national independence movement by striking a dangerous blow against the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and throughout the world. Under the leadership of their communist party the heroic Vietnamese people have mobilized all their efforts for a resolute rebuff of the Chinese aggressors.

An emergency session of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee Presidium was held on 19 February in Hanoi.

The Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee Presidium called on all the country's citizens to rally their ranks around the Vietnam Communist Party and the SRV Government, to resolutely defend the motherland and to halt and rout the invaders.

PROBLEMS REMAIN AFTER VAJPAYEE'S VISIT TO PRC

OW210129 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 20 Feb 79 OW

[Unattributed commentary: "The Problem Remains Unsolved," on Indian Foreign Minister Vajpayee's visit to China]

[Excerpts] Chinese-Indian relations were normalized in 1977, at which time they exchanged ambassadors. However, this process is by no means complete. One of the problems that remains unsolved is the border issue. Indian Prime Minister Desai has repeatedly pointed out that China still occupies Indian territory and that India wants to recover its lost land through peaceful means and not through war.

Although Indian Foreign Minister Vajpayee made a reasonable and sensible visit to China, Beijing does not want to return to India the territory now being occupied by China. Beijing sometimes announces that it considers India's claim to the 120,000 square kilometers as indisputable. This is but another of Beijing's new expansionist claims on a neighboring country's territory.

Commenting on Vajpayee's shortening his visit to China, the Indian news agency said: China's aggression against Vietnam totally negated the limited results that might have been gained during Vajpayee's visit. The same news agency added: The process of India-China normalization has been seriously damaged. In addition, an Indian paper [name indistinct] said: There is no need to hide the fact that no results were gained from this visit. Even the most critical problem, that is, the territorial issue, still remains unsolved.

TASS REPORTS CSSR'S CHNOUPEK ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD171640 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 17 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 17, TASS--Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia CC, foreign minister of Czechoslovakia, has arrived here today at the invitation or the Soviet Government.

The Soviet people welcome the foreign minister of fraternal Czechoslovakia and express confidence that his visit will serve towards a further development and strenghtening of indestructible friendship and all-round cooperation between our countries and peoples, notes the newspaper IZVESTIYA publishing today a short biography of Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Friendly, Cordial Talks

LD201105 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1050 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--Talks between Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister, and Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR foreign minister, ended in Moscow today.

Discussions of key international problems and of issues of bilateral relations continued during the talks was expressed for further expansion of cooperation between the two countries and for coordinated activities in the international arena.

On the say day Bohuslav Chnoupek gave a luncheon in Andrey Gromyko's honor. Vladimir Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials were present at the luncheon.

During the luncheon which passed off in a warm, comradely atmosphere, Chnoupek and Gromyko exchanged friendly toasts.

Attack PRC on Vietnam

LD192004 Moscow TASS in English 1853 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 19, TASS--The Soviet Union strongly condemned Beijing's brazen aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko said at a luncheon held here in honour of Czechoslovakia's Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. "It should not be forgotten in Beijing," Andrey Gromyko said, "that the heroic people of Vietnam is not alone. It has many friends and allies in the whole world. We firmly declare that the present Chinese leadership should stop the aggression against Socialist Vietnam before it is too late. Our position was clearly outlined in the Soviet Government statement that was published yesterday."

Speaking in reply, Bohuslav Chnoupek said that Czechoslovakia resolutely condemned the present Chinese leadership's adventuristic policy. "We express our full solidarity with and support for Vietnam in its just struggle against the Chinese invaders," he said.

Departs Moscow

LD220947 Moscow TASS in English 0921 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 22, TASS--Bohuslav Chnoupek, the foreign minister of the CSSR, today left Moscow for home. He was seen off by Andrey Gromyko, the foreign minister of the USSR, other Soviet officials and Cestmir Lovetinskiy, the CSSR ambassador to the USSR.

COMMENTARY, REPORTAGE ON DEVELOPMENTS IN IRAN CONTINUE

U.S. Views Events as 'Political Disaster'

LD170301 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Viktor Yenicheyev commentary]

[Text] The United States has reacted to the recent events in Iran as a catastrophe or political disaster. This has been the reaction expressed in the American media and by political leaders of the United States. But the Iranians view the changes in their country as hope for the future. Although the situation in the country in general has remained tense, life is gradually returning to normal. Despite the fact that the country lost over $11 billion during this period of upheavel, Iranians feel the bloodshed and the deaths were not in vain.

The overwhelming majority of countries responded to the Iranian events quite differently than the United States. The formation of a new Provisional Government and the program of action met a positive evaluation on the international scene. At a press conference in Washington, President Carter noted that from now on the United States Government will proceed from the necessity to maintain relations with those who are in control of the Iranian Government. Essentially Carter admitted that the policy of the United States to save the shah's regime wasn't justified. Indeed, American policy toward Iran was not seen in the best light. Even when the staff of the Iranian Embassy in the United States announced its loyalty to the Provisional Government and replaced the shah's portraits with portraits of Khomeyni, Washington still had hopes for Bakhtiar.

Now the events in Iran have inevitably caused the United States to change its policy. Now the American media are unanimously predicting that the Iranian situation will have the most negative consequences for the United States. The contention is that now the American monopolies won't have the right to rob Iran's natural resources or sell it huge arms shipments. And, by the way, even American military experts admit that Iran has much more modern weaponry than it needs for defense. Therefore it's not surprising that one of the people's main demands was freedom from American military and political domination. Facts show that the interests of millions of Iranians and American diplomats not only do not coincide but are in direct opposition.

This is precisely why American policy toward Iran went bankrupt. In a matter of days everything was destroyed that American diplomacy and its secret service had built up in a few decades. The United States had thought the regime was there to stay and yet it fell. So now the blame is being placed either on the CIA or on the shah's extreme despotism. Some in Iran seem to think the so-called Reds are to blame and some American politicians like to give the impression that all of Iran's Muslim population are Reds. It's clear, however, that it wasn't CIA miscalculations and certainly not the plotting of so-called Reds that brought Iran to where it is today. The United States had especially friendly relations not with the Iranian people but with the shah. The ordinary Iranians were the ones who paid for these so-called special relations.

In the past several years alone they had to come up with $20 billion to buy modern weaponry from the United States. This is about the same amount of money the shah's family had. As far as the shah and his family is concerned, it's clear they won't be multiplying their wealth any more by exploiting the working people of Iran. The United States, however, is apparently still hoping that complications in the country might give it reason for interference. Perhaps this is why the United States is just talking about its readiness to cooperate with the new government of Bazargan but is not in a hurry to officially recognize it and is keeping its armed forces near Iran's borders.

'Arafat's Visit to Tehran

LD200014 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Rafael Arutyunov commentary]

[Text] The attention of Arab and world news agencies is now focused on the visit to Iran of Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. He was welcomed by Ayatollah Khomeyni and other Iranian leaders. The visit of the Palestinian leader coincided with a number of important activities by the new Iranian authority in foreign policy. Tehran officially announced severance of all Iranian relations with Israel; the Iranian Government ordered all Israelis in the country to leave; the export of Iranian oil to Israel had been stopped long ago. Ayatollah Khomeyni has stated in his numerous statements, with firmness and determination, that Iran strongly condemns the Israeli policy of aggression and expansion against Arab countries and peoples and that it was in solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinians and all Arabs for the restoration of their usurped rights and interests. The extremely friendly and warm welcome the Iranians gave Yasir 'Arafat was an expression of this solidarity. Of great significance was the fact that one of the main streets in Tehran was renamed the Palestine Liberation Organization in glorification of the heroic struggle of the Palestinian Arab people for their national aspirations.

This radical change in Iran's attitude toward the Middle East issue, coming as a result of the revolution in that country, has naturally caused great satisfaction among all Arabs struggling against Israeli aggression and imperialism. The revolution has turned Iran from a supporter of the aggressors to an ally of the Arab peoples. The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Yasir 'Arafat, said in his appraisal of the changes that had taken place in Iran that the revolution there had changed the ratio of power in the Middle East in favor of the just Arab cause. 'Arafat said this at a press conference he held in Tehran following his meeting with the new Iranian leaders. In connection with all this one cannot but point to the very embarrassing position in which official Cairo found itself when it claimed that the events in Iran do not disturb the Middle East region. In the whole area, only Israel would make such evaluation of what is happening in Iran, for totally understandable reasons. But what made Cairo do likewise?

PLO's Qaddumi on Close Relations

LD171825 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 17 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Head of the PLO Political Committee Faruq Qaddumi has spoken of the close relations between the PLO and the Provisional Iranian Government. He told a press conference in Geneva that he had meetings with Iranian religious political leader Ayatollah Khomeyni prior to the latter's return to Iran from Paris and that Ayatollah Khomeyni assured him that the new Iranian Government will bolster the struggle of the Palestine Arab people for their legitimate rights to the full.

PLO Representative Comments on Iran

LD202200 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen: Here is an address by Mr Muhammad ash-Sha'ir, head of the PLO's Permanent Representation in the Soviet Union:

[Ash-Sha'ir--begin recording] The great mass demonstrations organized in Beirut on 18 February by Palestinians and nationalist progressive Lebanese in support of the Iranian revolution have considerable significance and political substance since they coincided with the visit to Iran of Brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO and general commander of the revolution. Representatives of the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese

progressive movement delivered speeches at the end of these great demonstrations stressing the importance of the Iranian revolution [word indistinct] to national liberation movements, and how it had reversed the balance of power in the Middle East region. those who addressed the demonstrators particularly underlined what has been said by Brother Salah Khalaf, the struggling Palestinian public figure and Central Committee member of the Palestinian national liberation movement Fatah, that the best guarantee for the Iranian revolution is its strategic alliance with the Soviet Union, the loyal friend of all peoples struggling for freedom, progress and independence. This is what happened in Beirut.

At the same time, tens of thousands of the Iranian masses were welcoming Brother Yasir 'Arafat, general commander of the Palestinian revolution, who, by his present visit to Iran, has become the first Arab leader to support the Iranian revolution and the first to visit Tehran since the triumph of the Iranian revolution [words indistinct] such a [word indistinct] meeting proved the depth and strength of the friendship between the Iranian and Palestinian peoples.

The leaders of the Palestinian revolution have underlined the importance of the events that have shaken Iran and toppled the shah's rule, who was the manifestation of the most [word indistinct] reaction and the most dangerous agent of imperialist-Zionist [word indistinct] in the Middle East at large, and the Arab gulf in particular. This is in addition to the fact that during the shah's rule, Iran was wide open for the Israelis to do as they pleased: They were concluding trade deals and openly and covertly hatching plots, not only against the national liberation movements and the Arab nation, but also against the Iranian people. The Iranian rulers used to give them freedom of action and the freedom to interfere in all the economic, political and military affairs--domestic and external--of the Government of Iran.

For these reasons the decision of the leader Khomeyni was firm and decisive when he ordered the immediate expulsion of all the Israelis resident in Iran. Among them were big arms dealers, representatives of U.S. and Israeli monopolist companies, El Al, and CIA agents who used to collaborate openly with SAVAK, which the leader Khomeyni has liquidated by arresting all of its generals and by bringing them to popular and religious courts of justice.

Chief of Staff's Press Conference

LD211635 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Tehran:

General Gharani, chief of the General Staff of the Iranian National Army, has said at a press conference that all army and corps generals, as well as part of the division and brigade generals, who compromised themselves under the shah's regime have been retired from the armed forces. He also said that a national guard will be formed in the near future comprised of the fighters of national detachments to support internal order. The chief of General Staff noted that not a single American specialist is now left in the Iranian Army. He gave the assurance that under the new regime electronic intelligence observations aimed at the territory of the Soviet Union will not be carried out from Iran and stressed that the protection of the state boundaries should be the main task of the army, not the carrying out of police functions. The general said that the Iranian servicemen sent to Oman to quell the national liberation movement in the province of Dhofar will return home at the earliest opportunity.

The Provisional Government has given the order to the border services to step up observations of the territorial waters of Iran in the Persian Gulf so as to prevent highly placed functionaries of the former regime trying to avoid paying for the crimes they committed against the people by fleeing.

A group of workers from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has come forward with a statement demanding that the shah, who has fled from Iran, be returned to the country and handed over to the courts.

A press conference has been given in Tehran by several former bodyguards of the shah who no longer wanted to remain in the services of the toppled monarch and who returned to Tehran yesterday on board the shah's personal jet seized by his own crew. The press conference participants reported that the shah tried to keep them by making generous promises. However, they preferred to return home though it is possible that they will have to stand trial. In their words the shah is being guarded by hundreds of Moroccan soldiers and his remaining Iranian bodyguards also intend to come to Tehran.

In connection with reports in the press about the shah's intention to settle in Switzerland, the Iranian authorities have appealed to the Swiss Government not to grant him refuge. According to reports from Washington a spokesman of the U.S. State Department has stated that the United States will take the shah if he wants to come to America. The State Department has announced that in view of the dangerous situation, U.S. Consulates have been closed down in the Iranian towns of Tabriz, Shiraz and Esfahan.

It follows from reports in the American press that Washington has not abandoned its plans to keep Iran in the sphere of its influence. It is counting, in particular, on the fact that the new authorities in Tehran will have to have American military advisers return to Iran to service the huge military arsenal worth about $70 billion inherited from the shah's regime. American news agencies reported yesterday with undisguised satisfaction that the new chief of the General Staff of the Iranian National Army, General Gharani, has stated the possibility of military advisers, specifically of Americans, returning to Iran. However, this report by Western agencies was refuted by Gharani himself who stressed that there can be no return to the past. It is precisely American military advisers, as UPI notes bitterly, who became the most hated symbol of foreign dominance in Iran during the popular disturbances.

Beijing's Hypocritical About-Face

LD210947 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Ardatovskiy rejoinder [replika] "Hypocrites"]

[Text] "Crowds of Khomeyni supporters have seized the Tehran radio and the Foreign Ministry building....The legitimate Bakhtiar government states that it will deal with the situation." It was in that key that XINHUA reported on recent events in Iran. The interview given to French radio by Zhong Xidong, PRC vice foreign minister, can also serve as a typical specimen of Beijing's attitude toward the people's revolution in Iran.

Zhong stated impudently that all the events in Iran represent the notorious "hand of Moscow." Moreover he called on the West, and in particular the United States, to intervene--on the side of the shah andhis appointed government, of course.

And suddenly an unexpected about-face. The victory of the people's movement made the Beijing leaders, as the English say, "eat their words." Wiping away the tears shed for the shah and Bakhtiar, Hua Guofeng decided to send the new Iranian Government a telegram including, without a trace of embarrassment, words on the "two peoples' traditional friendship," wishes for success and so forth.

But what about such a "friendly tradition" of recent months as the public defense of the shah's regime and its pro-American politicians?

Attack on 'Liberals', Superficial Reforms

LD211623 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Feb Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report from "The Day Worldwide" news roundup "prepared by B. Rodionov": "Iran: Life Is Returning to Normal"]

[Text] According to the "Voice of the Iranian Revolution" radio station, Iran's authorities have decided to sever all relations with Israel. The Tehran office of El Al, the Israeli airline, has been declared closed. All Israeli representatives have been ordered to leave.

According to a TASS report from Tehran, the Iranian National Front has put forward a proposal that collective organs of power be formed at local level to operate throughout the transitional period--until the assertion of the country's new state structure. At the same time one of the front's commissions has sent an open letter to Foreign Minister K. Sanjabi, that organization's leader, pointing out the need to expand the Provisional Government's social base and to include in it representatives of all the country's active revolutionary forces.

Commenting on events in the country, AYANDEGAN writes that the people's revolution in the country is still far from complete. The most dangerous enemy of the revolutionary people is not even the shah's overthrown despotic regime. Imperialism, which still has no intention of surrendering its positions in Iran, can be named with complete certainty as the No 1 enemy. The newspaper also lists among the enemies of the Iranian revolution the so-called "liberals" who are endeavoring to substitute for profound revolutionary reorganizations superficial reforms under revolutionary slogans.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS DRAWN HERE TO THE NEED TO MAINTAIN THE UNITY AND COOPERATION OF ALL REVOLUTIONARY FORCES.

Y. Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who is visiting Iran, declared that the IRANIAN REVOLUTION HAS STRUCK A MIGHTY BLOW AGAINST AMERICAN IMPERIALISM AND ITS ASSISTANTS. "IT HAS CAUSED SHOCK IN ISRAEL AND IN THE IMPERIALIST CAMP AND HAS PROVED THAT NO COUNTRY CAN RUN THE AFFAIRS OF ANOTHER COUNTRY AND KEEP PEOPLES UNDER THE YOKE OF DESPOTISM," 'Arafat stressed.

Commentators note, AFP reports, that the visit of Y. 'Arafat, who has been received by Ayatollah Khomeyni, is the first official visit to Tehran since the victory of the Iranian people's revolution.

'Alarming' Situation Continues

LD211135 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov report from the "World Today" feature compiled by V. Lapskiy: "Iran: Alarming Situation"]

[Text] In response to a call from the Ayatollah Khomeyni work resumed in Iran on 17 February after a general strike lasting over 3 months, an AFP correspondent reports from Tehran. Traders in the capital and other cities are washing their windows and cleaning up their stores. Garbage is being cleared from the streets and schools are being put in order. Domestic airlines are resuming passenger flights--within the next few days the air links between the capital and Mashhad, Shiraz, Abadan and Ahvaz will be restored. However the atmosphere as a whole remains alarming. Armed attacks by shah supporters are continuing in some areas. On Friday, our correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov reports, there was a demonstration by soldiers, students and young workers on the streets of Tehran. [paragraph continues]

They demanded the inclusion of the people's representatives in the republic's new local administrative organs of government and the removal from the army of generals "whose hands are stained with blood."

Deputy Prime Minister A. Yazdi has called on leaders of Persian Gulf countries to arrest and hand over to the Iranian Government members of the previous regime that have fled the country, the Voice of the Iranian Revolution radio reports.

News agency correspondents report that the United States has begun the final stage of the evacuation of its personnel from Iran. American military transports are taking part in the evacuation. On instructions of U.S. President J. Carter, a UPI dispatch states, Vice President W. Mondale has interrupted his vacation and has returned to Washington to "personally monitor the rapidly changing situation in the Near East."

Syria's ATH-THAWRAH writes that U.S. Navy vessels are still cruising off the Iranian Coast. This show of strength and the ballyhoo surrounding the question of the evacuation of American citizens are designed to intimidate the Iranian revolutionaries, the newspaper emphasizes. By using such methods the United States is also trying to step up its agents' actions in Iran and wishes to placate its "friends" in the region who are worried by the overthrow of the shah's regime. In connection with American imperialism's provocative intrigues, the newspaper writes, not only the new Iranian Government but all other revolutionary forces in the Near and Middle East must increase their vigilance.

The United States is making active efforts to undermine the Iranian revolution and provoke a civil war in the country which would pave the way for a military coup, AL-QA'IDAH writes. Calling on Iranians to be vigilant, the newspaper stresses that CIA agents have mounted an intensive operation to infiltrate leftwing organizations in order to sabotage their activities.

Iran's deposed Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar, the Beirut weekly AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI reports, has been an agent of British intelligence since the 1940's. Knowing this, the Americans decided to use him in the struggle against the Ayatollah Khomeyni. It is now clear, the weekly emphasizes, why CIA Director Admiral Turner stated during S. Bakhtiar's period in power that the CIA "has excellent opportunities for getting information on Iran's internal situation."

Iran Unlikely To Follow Young Prescription

LD211515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed "rejoinder" from "The Day Worldwide" news roundup "prepared by B. Rodionov": "Andrew Young's New Prescription"]

[Text] It is well known that throughout the Iranian people's struggle against the shah's corrupt regime and its placemen the propagandists across the ocean strove to find the "hand of Moscow" in the events taking place. Now the situation is forcing them to change their tune. For it is necessary to get along with the new regime in Iran and to attempt somehow to heal the rifts created by American influence in that country. Therefore it is inappropriate to continue to depict the fighters of the anti-shah coalition as narrow-minded religious fanatics or agents of international communism. The time has come for back-slapping.

The signal was given by U.S. Representative at the United Nations Andrew Young who, according to an AP correspondent, declared that "the Iranian revolution has essentially been carried out by thousands of Iranians who learned the lessons of American democracy when they were students in America." [paragraph continues]

What can be said on this score? Lessons such as the murder of Martin Luther King, under whose banner A. Young himself once marched, obstinate support for bloody dictatorships and the cynical manipulation of public opinion are undoubtedly being considered by Iranians, but certainly not in a favorable light. "People inspired by an idea are stronger than all the latest weapons bought from us," Young admits. And it is unlikely that the Iranians, after triumphing in the grim struggle against the despotic regime and its patrons, suppliers and advisers, will decide to build the new Iran according to prescriptions from across the ocean.

Variation to Carter Remarks

A comparison of the item entitled "Continued Reportage, Commentary on Developments in Iran" and subtitled "TASS Cites Carter's Press Remarks" published in the 14 Feb Soviet Union DAILY REPORT p F3, with a TASS report published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb p 5 reveals that the PRAVDA report ends after paragraph two.

SOVIET MEDIA CRITICIZE UPCOMING TALKS AT CAMP DAVID

Camp David II Will Deepen Gulf

LD161850 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Text] A new round of separate negotiations between Egypt and Israel under U.S. supervision will begin in the next few days at Camp David--the country residence of U.S. presidents. These negotiations, which the papers call Camp David II, will be held at ministerial level. On the eve of this meeting both Washington and Tel Aviv have clearly defined the stances and aims they intend to achieve at Camp David.

Following an inspection tour of Israeli military positions in occupied Arab territories. U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown held a press conference at which he announced that the U.S. aim is to set up a strong Israel which Washington considers as its major friend. Brown emphasized that the Israeli Armed Forces should be as strong as possible. UPI from Tel Aviv quoted the U.S. defense secretary as saying that the contribution which Israel could make to achieve the joint U.S.-Israeli aims in the Middle East after the revolution in Iran is of great importance.

As for Israeli Defense Minister Weizman, he was very pleased with the statement made by his American master and colleague who clearly explained all the traditional principles of the U.S. policy in the Middle East. During his conversation about Egypt, Weizman informed his American colleague that the signing of the separate treaty between Egypt and Israel is considered an urgent requirement for achieving joint U.S.-Israeli plans. The signing of the document would give Israel a free hand to conduct its expansionist policy toward Arab countries and the Palestinians.

These assessments lead one to believe that Camp David II will be a further impetus to aggravate the situation in the Middle East. It will lead to a deepening of the abyss existing between Washington, Tel Aviv and Cairo on the one hand, and the forces which cherish peace on the other. Thus it was not by accident that yesterday UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim made a statement on the Middle East saying that the events in this region show convincingly that the road to peace is through the Geneva peace conference or any other similar conference that the United States of America and the Soviet Union co-chaired. Kurt Waldheim emphasized that achievement of a peaceful solution is possible only through a comprehensive settlement with the participation of all parties and by acknowledging that the Palestinian question is the main topic of the Middle East issue.

Soltan on Camp David Meeting

LD202256 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Yuriy Soltan]

[Begin recording] The conference is being convened at the initiative of and under pressure from the United States. Washington is making yet another attempt to knock together a separate deal between Cairo and Tel Aviv. The Washington administration is in a hurry. It is in a hurry not only because the prestige of President Carter is at stake, but also because the situation in the Near East is changing to the disadvantage of the United States following the demise of the shah's pro-American regime in Iran and the stepping up of the liberation struggle of the Arabs.

It is being stated fairly openly here that the creation of a military-economic bloc, in which Israel is to play a shock [udarnyy] role, for the protection of U.S. interests, is the main aim of the present Near East policies of the United States. And the signing of a separate Israeli-Egyptian treaty should, in the view of Washington strategists, open up the path for the formation of such a union.

When sending its delegation to Camp David, Tel Aviv officially stated that Israel does not intend to make any concessions whatsoever. What is more, it will demand additional guarantees for its security. And what sort of guarantees is Israel being given? The administration has already asked Congress to grant about $2 billion-worth of aid to Tel Aviv in the current year, chiefly to acquire some of the most up-to-date weaponry from the United States.

The American press is openly saying that at Camp David pressure will be put on Egypt, which is being driven to a separate deal with "stick and carrot" tactics. Egypt is being offered $1 billion in aid. And U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown, who has only just returned from a trip to the Near East, has promised Anwar as-Sadat that 50 U.S. F-5 fighter bombers, submarines, tanks and other arms will be supplied to Cairo, but only after the signing of a separate treaty.

The U.S. press raises the natural question: Against who, then, will these weapons be directed if peaceful relations are restored between Israel and Egypt? Another question is being asked here: Is it possible that Cairo has not learned its lesson from the fate of the shah of Iran, who considered that U.S. weapons would enable him to retain his throne? [end recording]

Talks Will End in Israel's Favor

LD200128 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Text] An Israeli delegation, led by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, is flying to the United States today to take part in the separate talks which will be resumed with Egypt under U.S. supervision at Camp David on 21 February. Optimistic feelings about the outcome of the forthcoming talks prevail in Israeli official quarters. They predict that the second round of Camp David talks will only last a few days.

On what basis is this optimism of Tel Aviv founded? At the new talks the Israeli delegation does not intend to make any concessions. This was clearly stated by Moshe Dayan to Israeli TV. Add to this the fact that Begin's government issued, on the eve of the delegation's departure, a decision to bring water to Israeli settlements in occupied Arab territories. This means that Tel Aviv is not thinking of leaving. Hence it is deduced that Israel's optimism about Camp David talks ending in its favor is based on the confidence that Cairo will make further concessions damaging to other Arab peoples' interests. This is what the U.S. administration hopes too--the administration, which in the light of recent Iranian events, is expediting the signing of the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal.

As-Sadat's 'Operation Olive Tree' Useless

LD190254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 18 Feb 79 LD

[Yuriy Tyssovskiy commentary]

[Text] According to reports from Cairo, President as-Sadat will leave for the Sinai Peninsula within the next few days. As the Egyptian press stresses sentimentally, one of the aims of this trip is to plant an olive tree, as a symbol of Egypt's desire for peace. Political observers have not failed to note that the official announcement of this sentimental ceremony was timed to coincide with U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown's visit to Egypt.

On the threshold of a new Camp David summit meeting, official Cairo--writes Yuriy Tyssovskiy, international affairs journalist--is trying to push Washington into pressuring Israel. Tel Aviv's unwillingness to make even cosmetic concessions in the separate deal is irritating As-Sadat, who intends to point out to Brown Egypt's new role as the gendarme preserving U.S. interests in the Middle East. Cairo reckons that for this Washington will not only have to loosen its purse strings but also exert influence with Israeli Prime Minister Begin, demanding from him the flexibility As-Sadat requires. But Tel Aviv couldn't care less. They know from their own experience that Washington will be moved to pity by planting olive trees. Besides, Begin's company is convinced that their services in undermining the Arab people's national liberation movement will remain invaluable for the United States. And the U.S. administration understands this too: Brown declared in Tel Aviv that the United States regards Israel as a steadfast and stable ally and an instrument of resistance to foreign intervention. The secretary's last statement sounds puzzling, for Israel as such has been attacked by no one, as is well known. Brown could mean by these words only Arab countries, the victims of Israeli aggression. Such is the United States' true position in relation to Tel Aviv. This position is determined by Washington's strategic interests, and you can't get away from this fact, despite Operation Olive Tree which As-Sadat intends to carry out.

Lapin Commentary

LD162104 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Preparations for another tripartite meeting in Camp David are being made in the capital of the United States, Egypt and Israel. The meeting is scheduled to open on the 21st of this month. It will be between U.S. state secretary, Cyrus Vance; Egyptian Premier Mustafa Khalil; and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan. Now an analysis contributed by our commentator, Valentin Lapin.

The purpose of the meeting is to break the deadlock over the process of formulating a separate deal between Egypt and Israel. Everything indicates that Washington has no intention to stand for further delays. Camp David has been chosen for a good reason. Last September there, well away from prying eyes, the U.S. President and Israeli premier won all the concessions Israel was demanding from President As-Sadat, and as a result the framework of a separate treaty was worked out between Cairo and Tel Aviv. The Egyptians will now be pressed to sign a treaty. But if Premier Khalil fails to make up his mind to sign it, then, according to reports in the American press, President Carter will join the talks and the Egyptian and Israeli leaders will be asked to come to Camp David.

The American impatience is due to the unfavorable developments for Americans in the Middle and Near East, first of all due to the loss of strongholds and an obedient regime in Iran. Washington would like to compensate for this loss with a creation of a military and political alliance in the Middle East which, directly or indirectly, would be linked with the NATO alliance.

Besides Israel and Egypt, the planned alliance should also include Saudi Arabia, North Yemen and Sudan. According to the magazine BUSINESS WEEK, the military coalition that is being created in the Middle East is expected to operate with money of Saudi Arabia and with the manpower and resources of Egypt. Israel should play the role of the main strike force.

U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown is now making a tour of the Middle East to push through the idea of this military alliance. When he was in Saudi Arabia and Jordan he tried to persuade the leaders of these two countries not to interfere with Cairo concluding a separate deal with Israel. Thus, behind Washington's talks to reach a Middle East settlement there is their prime desire to insure the American interest in this oil-rich region and to create a military fist against the progressive Arab regimes. Tel Aviv feels that, following Iran, its role is regarded more highly in the United States and it has accordingly been acting more toughly in the barter with Cairo. Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has declared Israel won't budge an inch at the Camp David meeting.

Speaking in New York, UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim has called the situation in the Middle East very serious. He stressed that a genuine settlement there can be found only with the participation of all the interested sides, within the framework of a Geneva peace conference under UN auspices.

GLAZUNOV COMMENTS ON CAMP DAVID TALKS, BROWN'S TOUR

LD191848 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The United States defense secretary has completed his Middle East tour. In the meantime the prime minister of Egypt and Israel's foreign minister are going to the United States for another round of talks at Camp David. Here is what Radio Moscow commentator Viktor Glazunov writes:

The talks conducted in the Middle East countries by the U.S. defense secretary and the new meeting at Camp David, which begins on 21st February, are closely interlinked, and the New York TIMES explains why. It says that 6 months ago the United States had two strong military allies in the Middle East, Iran and Israel. Today there is only Israel. The downfall of such a faithful follower of Washington as the shah regime in Iran made a breach in America's Middle East strategy and Washington is now trying to patch it up. That was actually the purpose of the hasty visit of the Defense Secretary Harold Brown. That is the purpose of Washington's efforts to speed up the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal. The United States wants to build up a new military alliance in the Middle East which would include Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Israel and Egypt--and those were the countries where Harold Brown went to. A leading role in the alliance is to be played by the union between Cairo and Tel Aviv. So that is why it is necessary to speed up the conclusion of the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty. Agreement on the framework of that treaty was reached at Camp David last September but the working out of the text of the treaty ran against obstacles. The negative reaction of the Arab countries swept aside the Camp David scenario. Finding itself in isolation in the Arab world Cairo began showing obstinacy.

Before the events in Iran Washington still tried to use persuasion but now an order can be given to go to Camp David to resume the talks and Cairo immediately agreed to do this, though Tel Aviv is still demonstrating its past intransigence for greater irreconcilability.

So it is Egypt which will again be making concessions, and judging by the way things are it is ready to do that. At any rate on departing from Cairo Harold Brown said that mutual understanding had been reached on questions connected with the signing of a separate treaty with Israel. In his turn, Egypt's President Anwar as-Sadat is boasting about the promises he was given about delivery of American arms and he says that in that respect Egypt wants to be on an equal footing with Israel.

But it seems that Washington does not intend to change its special relationship with Israel and it is Israel that should be playing the role of the leader and of a strike force in the military alliance that is being built up. As for Cairo, it is assigned to play the role of a standby for the collapsed shah regime and its policing functions in the region.

Apparently not everybody is capable of learning the lessons of history. In any case, Cairo is trying to ignore the lesson of Iran. Washington, too, continues to stake on the force of arms and military blocs--and that is a nearsighted and dangerous policy. It is against the interests of the people of the Middle East who need real and just peace and not separate deals and new military blocs.

BOLSHAKOV ON BROWN'S MIDDLE EAST VISIT, IRAN

LD220305 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] In our commentary, Vladimir Bolshakov looks at Defense Secretary Harold Brown's visit to the Middle East.

What focused public attention on the defense secretary's tour was the fiasco of U.S. policy in Iran, where the people rose up against a ruler that essentially was a puppet of Washington. News analysts single out Washington's policy as one of the underlying causes of the revolution in Iran. Instead of encouraging social reforms in Iran, American officials concentrated on modernizing the shah's army. This was one of the chief causes of the popular discontent.

Judging by Mr Brown's visit, the administration has drawn no lesson from developments. It still relies on armed force. The Jordan TIMES points out that the American defense secretary's visits to Israel, Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia indicate an emerging alliance of the four countries. The alliance is seen as a kind of military alinement to replace disintegrating CENTO. Washington must assume that with the help of such an alinement it can direct events in the Middle East into suitable channels.

Many observers believe Mr Brown was simply continuing the Camp David summit. The secret agreements reached at Camp David called for a bloc involving Egypt and Israel. It was planned to increase arms deliveries to the two countries and Saudi Arabia also placed new orders for arms. As part of the preparations for the new alinement, the military staffs of Egypt and Israel were to coordinate actions and ultimately Saudi Arabia and Jordan were to join them. These were the plans but from the outset they met with resistance from the very Arab countries that Washington saw as pro-American--that is, Saudi Arabia and Jordan. The two countries showed their opposition by taking part in the Baghdad conference that condemned the Camp David agreement.

Now the administration in Washington has made another bid to create an alinement. The Arab governments see Mr Brown's talks with the leaders of Jordan and Saudi Arabia as an attempt to persuade the two to agree to a separate deal between Israel and Egypt and to take part in a bloc that would confront the progressive forces in the Arab world. The defense secretary intimidated the two monarchies with the bugaboo of the Iranian revolution. The American press has gone still farther, warning them that unless they unite with Egypt and Israel under the leadership of the United States, they can expect the same fate as the shah.

So, Washington's response to the upsurge of the national liberation movement in the Middle East is an alliance of Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Israel and Egypt. But no matter what form of military cooperation the Pentagon may plan, it will not bring peace and stability to the region. Nothing could be more of an anachronism than to try to knock together military alinements at a time when popular movements for social change are sending shockwaves through the Muslim world and the slogans of the day are independence and a stop to U.S. interference.

SOVIET REACTION, CRITICISM OF BROWN'S MIDEAST TOUR

Egyptian Request for U.S. Arms

LD211505 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program with Aleksandr Timochkin]

[Text] Official representatives of Egypt and official Egyptian propaganda believe that the talks of the U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown with President as-Sadat and other Egyptian officials have been positive and will help strengthen Egyptian-U.S. relations. Cairo newspapers say that the issue of the sale of 50 F-5 planes to Egypt, which President as-Sadat recently described as very old U.S. weapons, has finally been settled.

It was clear from As-Sadat's press conference that Egypt had requested the U.S. Defense Secretary to supply Egypt with other types of U.S. weapons. Cairo gave as the reason for this request that the weapons are needed to defend Egypt and other Arab states against foreign intervention. But did not the Egyptian leadership stress to the United States that U.S. weapons will not be used against Israel? What intervention is As-Sadat referring to, against which he wants to defend Egypt and the Arab states? Obviously he wants to defend them against a fictitious aggression and not the real one--the Israeli aggression.

Many commentators in Arab and Western newspapers draw attention to the endeavors of Egyptian officials, during the talks with the U.S. defense secretary, to convince Washington that Egypt is better than Israel on the issue of realizing the well-known U.S. aims in the Middle East. In other words, the Egyptian leadership time after time offers its country as an effective aid to and implementer of, U.S. neocolonialist policy.

You should listen to how Egypt explains this offer to the U.S. imperialists. Egypt says that Israel is in a state of hostility with the Arabs and that every Israeli military action will be considered as an aggression. For this reason the U.S. guest was told in Egypt that it is better, in the Pentagon anti-Arab actions, to rely on an Arab country like Egypt because its effort to support this or that regime will not be looked upon as other than a friendly assistance.

Egyptian officials, here, are quite clearly deceiving themselves and their American friends. Every anti-Arab action, whether it is committed by Israel or the Egyptian leadership, will inevitably be considered by the majority of Arabs as an aggression, a real aggression and not a fictitious intervention in the affairs of others. There is not a single Arab country which asked the Egyptian president to speak in their name.

Glukhov Comments

LD151040 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[Yuriy Glukhov's "Commentators Column" under the headline "Dangerous Anachronism"]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown is on a trip to a number of Near East countries. He has already visited Saudi Arabia and Jordan and arrived in Israel. Egypt is to come.

The American press does not deem it necessary to conceal the aims of the Pentagon head's visit: on-the-spot reconnaissance and an evaluation of the change in the situation in a strategically important region are being carried out. The crux of these changes, according to the New York TIMES, lies in the "destabilizing effect of the Iranian crisis." That is what Washington calls the Iranian people's refusal to follow the lead of the U.S. militarist policy and their desire to be masters of their destiny themselves. "Just 6 months ago," the newspaper complains, "the United States had two strong military allies in the region--Iran and Israel. Today there is only Israel."

To breach the gap in strategic calculations of U.S. imperialism in the Middle and Near East, the Pentagon intends to use old recipes, to knock together blocs. Quoting circles close to the United States Department of Defense, FRANCE PRESSE reports on plans of "forming a Middle Eastern axis of moderate pro-Western countries which will be compensating in the military aspect for Iran's apostasy as much as it can". It is believed that Israel and Egypt will become the "most reliable elements" of this axis. The speeding up of the talks on concluding a separate peace treaty is envisaged in this connection.

Attempts are made to draw Saudi Arabia--which the Pentagon is promising to "buttress with its might"--into the bloc that is being knocked together. According to the New York TIMES, the questions discussed by Brown in Riyadh included the formation of a mobile group of American paratroopers and Marines for use in the event of a "request for aid" from Saudi Arabia and other oil-producing countries in the Persian Gulf.

Tel Aviv is being assigned the role of the leader and the shock force in the alliance of Arab reaction and the Israeli military that has been conceived by U.S. imperialism. Israel must be not merely strong but invincible, said Israeli Prime Minister Begin.

Such are the backstage aspects of Harold Brown's reconnaissance mission. The United States' attempts to revive the policy of military blocs are an anachronism that is particularly dangerous for such a region as the Middle East whose peoples have long been needing detente, genuine and just peace.

Timoshkin Comments

LD172300 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 17 Feb 79 LD

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown is currently visiting Egypt at the end of his Middle East tour. Brown visited Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Israel. He began his talks with the Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat today. The Washington POST describes Brown's tour of Middle East countries as a new variety of the old policy--the policy of muscle flexing--to which the United States resorts in the Middle East everytime the Arab and other people in the area rise up to rid their countries of U.S. imperialist domination.

In a speech he delivered at a luncheon banquet in Cairo, the U.S. defense secretary declared that his country will not allow Middle East events to assume the same feature as the Iranian events. The Boston GLOBE believes that the United States intends to give (?formal character to its pronouncements) concerning the need to strengthen security in the Middle East. It is obvious this means the strengthening of the security of colonialist interests of U.S. imperialism and its allies in the area, especially Israel.

(?Before) he left Tel Aviv Brown said he believed that it is necessary to stress once again what he called U.S. determination to guarantee the security and the existence of Israel. Therefore, it is natural that Brown should in his talks with the Israeli leaders pay special attention to the issues concerning the continuation of strengthening Israel's aggressive capability.

It is clear that the U.S. defense secretary was answering Begin's appeal which called for making Israel an invincible force. The issues which concern the supply of arms to Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Egypt with U.S. weapons occupied a major place in Brown's talks with leaders of the three Arab states.

Here it is worth pointing out the different attitude Washington takes toward this or that Arab country. Although Washington has given Saudi Arabia a promise to carry out its undertakings concerning arms supplying, Jordan will get these weapons only when it signs an agreement with Israel similar to the one Egypt intends to sign.

As for Egypt, the United States intends to give it weapons as a reward for signing the separate agreement with Israel.

Aim of Brown's Visit

LD200140 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Text] With his visit to Egypt, the 2-week tour of U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown to the Middle East came to an end. He also visited Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Israel. What were the issues which preoccupied the U.S. official? The collapse of the shah's regime in Iran drives Washington to reappraise relations with certain regimes known for their U.S. leanings and to link these regimes closer to its policy. Washington [words indistinct] together in a single vehicle the Israeli aggressors and their victims, led by Egypt.

Before his departure from Cairo airport, Brown said that his talks with President as-Sadat were clear and that agreement has been reached to widen military, economic and political cooperation between Egypt and the United States. According to news agencies' reports, this agreement is based on Egypt carrying out all the U.S. demands. Egypt must sign as soon as possible the treaty of separate peace with Israel and must share with Israel the duties of the police force which, in accordance with the plans of the U.S. strategists, will replace the collapsed shah's regime. The intention is to set up a political military alliance under U.S. supervision to act under the pretext of guaranteeing security in the Middle East region and in the gulf. But the overwhelming majority of the Arab states reject U.S. ambitions such as those and consider that the establishment of any bloc, particularly with Israeli participation, will only lead to endangering the security and sovereignty of many Arab states. The question of guaranteeing security in the region must be assumed by the states of the region itself. This was pointed out by the Kuwaiti prime minister, Ash-Shaykh as-Salim as-Sabah, when he said that the cohesion of the peoples of the Arab gulf secures protection for them against all outside threats.

Results of Tour

LD192010 Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Text] New York, February 19, TASS--U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown ended a ten-day journey to a number of Middle East countries. Its main result was an understanding to hold another separate meeting of the U.S., Egypt and Israel at Camp David, on February 21.

Attempts to involve other countries in the negotiations, particularly Saudi Arabia and Jordan, failed. Officials in Amman stated that as regards the Middle East problem Jordan is guided by the decisons of the pan-Arab summits and that its position on this matter is unalterable.

Washington's failure to gain Riyadh's agreement to change its policy regarding the extraction and export of oil is demonstrated by the decision to raise prices on exported oil taken by Qatar and the United Arab Emirates following Brown's visit to Saudi Arabia. Such a decision, it is pointed out there, could be taken only with Saudi's consent.

It was only in Tel Aviv and Cairo that Brown met with "complete understanding". American-Israeli military-strategic cooperation was the first thing discussed in the Israeli capital. The Israeli hawks got a U.S. agreement to supply them with new types of weapons and assurances that U.S. military aid to "friendly" Arab regimes will be implemented "with restraint and very careful account of Israel's interests".

As to a Middle East settlement, Harold Brown did nothing more than call for "greater flexibility" during the talks with As-Sadat. The Israeli leadership underlined in its turn that the treaty with Egypt must not legally depend either on the solution of the problem's Palestinian aspect, or on Egypt's commitments under pan-Arab collective security agreements.

The results of Harold Brown's visit to Cairo showed that the Egyptian leadership, contrary to the interests of Arab peoples, is turning its country into an obedient tool of Washington's Middle East policy.

U.S. Aims for Greater Role

LD211053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[A. Kapralov article under rubric "In the Wake of Events": "Pentagon's Near East Reconnaissance"]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown's tour of a number of Near East countries has ended. His itinerary--Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Israel, Egypt--is in itself a clue to the tasks which faced the Pentagon chief. These were: strengthening the American military presence in that oil-rich region, supporting the regimes which suit Washington with weapons, and forcing the pace of the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal. Although these tasks arise from global U.S. strategic interests, Washington has clearly redoubled its efforts to implement them in connection with events in Iran.

Thus on his visit to Saudi Arabia Brown stated, the New York TIMES writes, that "relations between the United States and Saudi Arabia have taken a new military and economic turn as a result of the chaos in Iran." According to the newspaper, Brown admitted that at present the United States is more fully determined than ever before to turn Saudi Arabia into a force capable of repelling any "threat." The American guest, the WALL STREET JOURNAL writes, favored extending military cooperation between the United States and that country and also offered to supply it with new consignments of American weapons. Here, as the Western press notes, it was proposed that Saudi Arabia buy some of the aircraft formerly ordered by Iran--Brown was acting as a merchant and a defender of U.S. military monopolies' interests.

According to the New York TIMES, during Brown's visit to Saudi Arabia there was also a discussion of the question of extending port installations for the U.S. naval forces based on Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. India's THE STATESMAN noted that U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean constitutes a real threat to the security of India and other littoral states.

The Arab press also assessed Brown's tour as a new threat to peace and security for countries in the Near East and the Persian Gulf, as open military adventurism. It resolutely condemned Washington's intentions of knocking together a military bloc in the Near East, whose basis, according to Pentagon designs, is to be provided by the separate treaty between Egypt and Israel. U.S. strategists see Cairo's deal with Tel Aviv as not only a political but also a military alliance between those countries under U.S. auspices. [paragraph continues]

In this connection, as H. Saunders, assistant to the U.S. secretary of state, has stated, Washington regards Israel, as before, as its main stronghold in the oil-rich Near East. That is why Tel Aviv, according to the WALL STREET JOURNAL, is intended to have the lion's share of U.S. military supplies. By 1986, the newspaper reports, Israel will purchase American weapons worth $12 billion. Cairo will also receive its share, albeit much more modest. However, as the Boston GLOBE notes, in demanding 300 tanks, 2,000 armored carriers and dozens of missiles from the United States, Cairo is well aware that it must "repay" its senior partner by signing a separate peace treaty with Israel.

Summing up the results of Brown's mission, political observers on the whole pose the question: Does not his trip mean an intensification of direct U.S. interference in Near East affairs? Incidentally, statements by high-ranking Pentagon representatives indicate that just such a dangerous line of thinking prevails. "We have taken a policy decision. We are preparing to play a more active role in this region, which is important for us," The WALL STREET JOURNAL quotes one of the assistants to H. Brown who admits that the United States has done nothing similar for "a long time, at least since Vietnam." As if interpreting what has been said, the New York TIMES notes that Washington is prepared to play a more active "military role" in the Near East.

The progressive world press notes that Washington's increased activity in the Near East, its attempts to knock together a new reactionary military alliance in that part of the world, and the saturation of pro-Western Arab regimes and Israel with weapons constitute a direct threat to the countries of the Arab East, amounts to open military adventurism and threaten to involve the United States in a new bloody conflict in the Near East.

You would think that the Iranian events had clearly demonstrated to the whole world that neither a close U.S. alliance with a reactionary regime, nor sophisticated U.S. weapons, nor thousands of military specialists and CIA agents can guarantee "stability" American-style. Iranian events are a good lesson, but apparently to no avail.

MOSCOW REPORTS EGYPT TO SUPPLY OIL TO ISRAEL

LD212358 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1400 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Text] News agencies report that Israeli Energy Minister Yitzhak Moda'i expressed satisfaction over Egypt's agreement to supply Israel with oil after the signing of the separate peace treaty. In a speech to a closed session by the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee, he declared that the supply of Egyptian oil will to a large degree compensate for the Iranian supply that Israel lost after the decision adopted by the new Iranian Government. Yitzhak Moda'i said that Egypt's agreement to supply Israel with oil will be officially drafted in the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, within the Camp David agreement. Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat some days ago renewed his agreement that Egypt would supply oil to Israel, the minister added. Israel will also have the concession for oil prospecting in the Gulf of Suez and for the exploitation of the oilfields there.

FURTHER ON AMBASSADOR TO AFGHANISTAN'S DEATH

Accusations of Soviet Involvement Scored

LD171308 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 17 Feb 79 LD

["Statement to the U.S. State Department"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, February 17, TASS--The kidnap and murder by a group of terrorists in Kabul of U.S. Ambassador A. Dubs is being commented here.

As is known, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan issued on this occasion an official statement giving the details of the incident and describing the actions of the terrorists as "actions by the enemies of the people of Afghanistan." Such acts of terrorism cannot of course be justified. The Soviet Union comes out from principled positions against acts of terrorism infringing upon the diplomatic activity of states and their representatives, the normal course of international contacts, against acts of violence involving the death of people. It is from these positions that the Soviet side also approaches this incident, condemning [PRAVDA in Russian on 18 February, page 5, here uses "decisively condemning"] in common with the Government of Afghanistan this senseless act of terrorism.

It is noteworthy, however, that in the coverage of the incident in Kabul by the American mass information media, a line is pursued, with references made to U.S. officials, of ascribing [to] the Soviet citizens in Afghanistan a part of responsibility for the tragic outcome of this incident. In this connection, the USSR Embassy in Washington made in keeping with the instructions a statement to the U.S. State Department rejecting [PRAVDA here reads "decisively rejecting"] as inconsistent claims of any responsibility of Soviet citizens in Afghanistan for the tragic outcome of what has happened in Kabul.

It was pointed out that Soviet representatives had arrived at the place of the incident with the aim of protecting the life of Soviet citizens, whom the terrorists were also threatening. The Soviet representatives did not have any other objectives and had nothing to do with the decision of the Afghan authorities as regards the character of actions directed at saving the life of the American ambassador.

The Soviet Embassy expressed regret that the American side had made claims based on false data and made public this version based on a falsification of facts. It was stressed that such attempts at artificially linking the incident with Soviet-American relations and thus marring them do not meet the interests of our countries.

Afghanistan Expresses Condolences

LD161220 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The Government of Afghanistan has expressed profound condolences over the killing in Kabul of United States Ambassador Adolf Dubs by terrorists. The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reported today that appropriate telegrams had been sent to President Carter and State Secretary Vance. The government of the republic has assessed the killing as an action by enemies of Afghanistan and opponents of friendship between the two nations.

Reports on the incident that have appeared in the American press give a distorted account of events leading to the death of the U.S. ambassador. Political observers point out that newspaper stories of this kind are designed to distract attention from the quarters who bear responsibility for the terrorist act.

U.S. Media, Embassy Reports Differ

LD190310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 18 Feb 79 LD

[Text] In describing the incident in Kabul which led to the death of U.S. Ambassador Dubs, the U.S. mass media, quoting U.S. officials, are trying to ascribe some part of the responsibility for the tragedy to Soviet citizens in Afghanistan. In this connection the New York TIMES has published an article by its Kabul correspondent which stresses that such reports from Washington have been a source of amazement to officials in the U.S. Embassy in Kabul. These officials assert, the newspaper points out, that in their telegrams about what happened there was nothing that could have evoked such a reaction. The reports from Washington, the New York TIMES concludes, are in complete contradiction with the statements by the U.S. Embassy staff in Kabul.

1979 TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH AFGHANISTAN

LD202350 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 20, TASS--A Soviet-Afghan protocol on trade turnover in 1979 was signed here. Under this document the mutual goods deliveries are to grow by 30 percent. Speaking at the signing ceremony Abdul Qoddus Ghorbandi, Afghanistan's minister of trade, said both countries stood to gain from bilateral trade.

FRIENDSHIP TREATY WITH AFGHANISTAN SUBMITTED FOR STUDY

LD201000 Moscow TASS in English 0836 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 20, TASS--The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has submitted for conclusion to the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities the treaty of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which was signed in Moscow on December 5, 1978 and submitted for ratification by the USSR Council of Ministers.

PRIME MINISTER TARAKI GIVES INTERVIEW ON CURRENT SITUATION

LD162252 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Text] In the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan there have been successful (?actions and plans) for economic, political and social development. More from a TASS correspondent in Kabul.

Much attention is being given here to an interview given by General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister Nur Mohammad Taraki. The mass media have singled out the statement of the Afghan leader that the victory of the 1978 April revolution has paved the way for a society free from exploitation. Among the major achievements of Afghanistan in this period, the prime minister listed the elimination of feudal oppression.

Political observers point out that the overwhelming majority of the population support the government's foreign policy outlined by Taraki. Mohammad Taraki underlined the important role played by the policy of nonalinement and noninterference in the internal affairs of countries in preserving world peace. He also called attention to imperialist attempts to split the nonalined movement. Taraki expressed firm belief that the coming summit conference of the nonalined countries in Havana will be a landmark in the process of strengthening the nonalined movement.

COMMUNIQUE ON AFGHAN TU DELEGATION'S VISIT PUBLISHED

LD191529 Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[Apparent text of "communique on a visit to the USSR by a delegation of the Afghan Trade Unions' Central Board"]

[Text] A delegation of the Afghan Trade Unions' Central Board headed by board chairman (Mokhamed Akbar Shafak) [as transliterated] was in the Soviet Union from 6 through 14 February 1979 at the invitation of the AUCCTU.

The delegation visited Moscow, Leningrad and Tashkent and familiarized themselves with Soviet working people's living and working conditions and the work of trade unions.

During the visit talks were held between an AUCCTU delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman A.I.S. A.I. Shibayev and the Afghan Trade Unions' Central Board delegation headed by M. (Shafak).

In the course of the talks, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, questions of developing cooperation between Soviet and Afghan trade unions were examined and topical problems of the international trade union movement were discussed.

The Soviet side informed the Afghan trade unions' representatives of the basic directions of the work of Soviet Trade Unions, their role in economic and cultural building and the solution of social questions, and the progress achieved in fulfilling the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress. The importance of the new USSR Constitution in expanding and safeguarding the working people's rights and interests and increasing the trade unions' role in the administration of public affairs was pointed out.

It was stressed that Soviet working people are following with heartfelt sympathy the successes of the Afghan revolution and the socioeconomic transformations carried out in Afghanistan in the interests of the working people under the guidance of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. Fraternal solidarity with Afghan working people and a willingness to do everything to help strengthen and develop the trade union movement in Afghanistan and to give Afghanistan's trade unions whatever help they need was expressed on behalf of Soviet trade unions.

The Afghan delegation gave a detailed account of the progress of trade union building in Afghanistan, the development of the April revolution at the contemporary stage, the practical steps being taken toward implementing the new socioeconomic programs, the people of Afghanistan's struggle to defend the gains of the revolution, and the exposure of the intrigues of imperialism and reaction.

Both sides stated unanimously that the treaty of friendship, neighborliness and cooperation between the USSR and the Domocratic Republic of Afghanistan signed in December 1978 during the visit to the Soviet Union by N.M. Taraki, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Afghanistan prime minister, was the foundation of the strengthening of the friendly links between the working people and trade unions of the USSR and Afghanistan.

The delegations advocated close cooperation in the international arena in the interests of peace, democracy and social progress, and in the interests of united action among all detachments of the trade union movement.

It was pointed out that as a result of the purposeful peace policy of the USSR and the other socialist community countries and the efforts of all progressive and peace-loving forces, conditions have been created favorable to the consolidation of peace and the peoples' security and to peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation between countries with different social systems.

At the same time, the policy of aggressive military circles of continuing the arms race and the existence of potential hotbeds of war and international tension are jeopardizing the cause of peace.

Particular attention was drawn to the worsening of the international situation in Southeast Asia and to the situation in the Near East. Both delegations expressed the Soviet and Afghan trade unions' solidarity with the heroic people of Vietnam defending their national sovereignty, territorial integrity, freedom and independence.

True to the principles of solidarity with peoples fighting for their national rights and against tyranny, the Soviet and Afghan trade unions support the just cause of the Kampuchean patriots and all the working people of Kampuchea, who have won genuine freedom and national independence.

The two sides declare the Soviet and Afghan trade unions' solidarity with the Arab working people for a just settlement of the Near East problem and the satisfaction of the Arab people of Palestine's legitimate national rights.

The visit to the USSR by the Afghan trade unions' delegation passed in a spirit of friendship and cooperation and was an important contribution to the development of neighborly relations between the two countries' working people.

M.A. (Shafak), chairman of the Afghan trade unions' Central Board, extended an invitation to the AUCCTU to send a Soviet trade union delegation to Afghanistan. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

INDIA PROTESTS PRC INCURSION AS VAJPAYEE CUTS SHORT PRC VISIT

LD211315 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Own correspondent I. Kovalev dispatch: "Visit Broken Off"]

[Text] Delhi--Indian Minister of External Affairs A.B. Vajpayee has broken off his visit to China and left urgently for Delhi. As he left the PRC he voiced the Indian Government's serious concern at the incursion by Chinese troops into Vietnamese territory.

There is a mounting wave of protest in India at the Chinese troops' shameless incursion into Vietnamese territory.

Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai and President Sanjiva Reddy have called for the immediate withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnam. Chandra Shekhar, chairman of the ruling Janata Party, has resolutely condemned Beijing's actions. "Our sympathies," he said, "are on the side of Vietnam's people." The leaders of six parliamentary factions in the central Parliament have issued a joint statement sharply condemning the aggressor.

Mass demonstrations demanding the immediate withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnam have been held in Delhi, Calcutta, Patna and a number of other Indian cities.

Minister Poorly Received

LD211439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Serious Concern"]

[Text] Delhi, 19 February--Indian Minister of External Affairs A.B. Vajpayee, who has returned here, said in answer to journalists' questions that he had cut short his visit to the PRC in connection with the actions unleashed by China against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. He declared that during his stay in China he expressed India's "serious concern" to the PRC's leaders in connection with these events. The minister confirmed the position adopted by India which advocates "the peaceful solution of problems through negotiation and without the use of force."

Commenting on A.B. Vajpayee's return, the Indian press notes that he was not accorded the reception due to him in China. "The Chinese, it appeared, completely forgot about their quest from India," PEI [as published, possibly PTI intended] points out, drawing the conclusion that "relations with India obviously rank among the lowest priorities in the plans of Chinese diplomacy."

UNI points out that the Chinese aggression against Vietnam "has seriously damaged the Chinese-Indian dialog, setting it back many years." Diplomatic circles, the agency points out, believe that, under these circumstances, a return visit to India by the Chinese foreign minister has lost any meaning.

Vajpayee Calls for Chinese Withdrawal

LD201258 Moscow TASS in English 1111 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, February 20, TASS--Speaking in the upper house of the Indian Parliament today, Foreign Minister of India Atal Bihari Vajpayee has demanded an immediate withdrawal of Chinese troops from the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. A.B. Vajpayee noted that India was alarmed and shocked by the Chinese invasion. The present aggravation of the situation causes grave concern of all international public opinion. The massive armed invasion of Vietnamese territory by Chinese troops must be checked and ended as quickly as possible. The foreign minister expressed India's firm condemnation of armed aggression against any country. Only the principles of respect of national independence, he stressed, can assure stability and peace in any area of the world.

FURTHER CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH INDIA PLANNED

LD180535 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 17 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Trivandrum, February 17, TASS--A plan for cooperation between the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society and the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society for 1979-1980 was signed here. The document says that the traditional friendship and fruitful Soviet-Indian cooperation which develop on the basis of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India meet the vital interests of the two peoples as well as the cause of strengthening peace and security in Asia and throughout the world, the cause of peaceful coexistence and cooperation of countries with different socio-political systems.

The sides noted with satisfaction the successful fulfillment of the two-year plan of cooperation between the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society and the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society for 1977-1978.

The newly-signed plan provides for Soviet-Indian friendship month and ten-day festivals, film festivals, exhibitions, lectures and other activities. Much importance in the plan is attached to the widening of contacts between public, cultural and educational, scientific, women's, youth and other organizations of the Soviet Union and India.

ISCS Conference Proceedings Reported

LD191050 Moscow TASS in English 0649 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Trivandrum, February 18, TASS--TASS correspondent Sergey Almazov reports:

The twelfth national conference of the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society (ISCS) ended here. In the opinion of its participants, it became an important stage in the development of cooperation between India and the USSR. Over three thousand people took part in the conference. A delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries was among the guests.

Fruitful discussions continued for three days at the cultural compound named after Dr A.B. Baliga, the founder and the first president of the ISCS. Tens of reports pertaining to most diverse aspects of Soviet-Indian relations were heard in four commissions.

At the closing plenary meeting, four resolutions were adopted: On Indian-Soviet economic cooperation, on disarmament and relaxation of tension, on the movement of nonalignment and human rights.

The ISCS national conference plays a big role in strengthening friendly relations between the peoples of India and the Soviet Union, said P.C. Vasudevan Nair, chief minister of Kerala state, member of the National Council of the Communist Party of India. Our forum is of special importance, for it was held on the threshold of the visit of A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, to our country. The visit will promote a further expansion of Indian-Soviet mutually beneficial cooperation in the economy, trade, science and technology, culture, and other spheres.

INDIA FINDS NEW GAS, OIL DEPOSITS WITH SOVIET ASSISTANCE

LD161932 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, February 16, TASS--Specialists of the Indian oil and natural gas commission have discovered new rich gas-bearing areas in the zone of the continental shelf, fifty kilometers from the western coast of the country in the area of Daman-Ratnagiri. Test drilling has shown that the discovered deposit is the biggest in India.

Reporting this, the newspaper TIMES OF INDIA says that if natural gas, due to its extreme shortage, is now used only as a raw material for the production of chemical fertilizers and in the petrochemical industry, the range of its employment will henceforth be much broader. Most prospective is the use of gas as fuel at thermal power plants and for the production of pig iron.

Presence of rich natural gas and oil deposits in that region were first predicted by Soviet specialists. When Soviet and Indian geologists began joint oil and gas prospecting in India, the Western experts categorically declared that the country had no promising reserves of this important raw material. Their forecasts were incorrect, however. Already in 1958 a gas-bearing area was found with the help of the USSR in Guajarat, and then an oil deposit was discovered. All in all, about forty oil and gas deposits were prospected in the country with Soviet assistance, including the biggest one in the Gulf of Cambay.

The Indian press unanimously notes the big contribution made by the Soviet Union to the development of the Indian gas, oil and oil-processing industry. Oil refineries have been put up with Soviet assistance at Koyali and Barauni, work is all but completed on India's biggest oil refinery at Mathura, on the Institute of Drilling Theory and Technology at Dehradun. The Soviet Union delivers drilling equipment and trains skilled Indian personnel.

BANGLADESH ELECTION RESULTS, RAHMAN STATEMENT REPORTED

LD200150 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Dacca, February 19, TASS--The Bangladesh Nationalist Party, set up by President Ziaur Rahman, got a majority of the seats in the national assembly of the country in last Sunday's election. According to the preliminary returns, the party won in 193 out of the 281 electoral districts which completed the count. The Bangladesh Awami League, the biggest opposition party; in power until 1975, has so far got only 39 seats.

The one-chamber parliament of Bangladesh consists of 300 elected and 30 appointed deputies.

President Ziaur Rahman told a press conference today that the first session of the national assembly will lift martial law introduced three years ago. The government to be formed by the ruling party will pursue the internal and foreign policy explained in the election manifesto of the Nationalist Party.

The main task, said the president, is to increase agricultural and industrial production. The government will continue the policy of non-alignment and support of struggle against colonialism, racism, apartheid, and will be further strengthening the relations with the neighbouring countries, the developing countries and the Moslem countries, in particular, said Ziaur Rahman.

AFGHANISTAN COMPLETING FIRST STAGE OF LAND REFORM

LD200200 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 19, TASS--The first stage of the land reform is nearing its completion in the southern and south-eastern provinces of the Democratic (?People's Republic of Afghanistan). By now, over 65 thousand hectares have been distributed there. The peasants who received land allotments are coming together into cooperatives so as to start the communal (?cultivation) of their lands this spring.

The special committee of the Afghanistan Ministry of Agriculture is implementing a broad programme of helping the peasant cooperatives which provide advantageous loans to peasants, as well as agriculture [words indistinct] chemical fertilizers and seeds [words indistinct] highly-productive crops.

The Afghanistan Government contributes special importance to the successful implementation of the first stage of the land reform, as organization and cooperation of agriculture, which now involve nearly 80 percent of the country's population, will help to improve considerably the living standards of the Afghan people and strengthen the country's economy.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON CHINA'S INVASION OF VIETNAM

SRV Press Conference on Invasion

LD171648 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 17 Feb 79 LD

["China Invades Vietnam's Territory--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, February 17, TASS--A press conference was today held at the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, at which it was announced that Chinese troops launched a large-scale invasion of Vietnam's territory. In the morning today, China massed a big military force, including artillery, and started an offensive on the section of the border from Phongtho in Lai Chau Province to Mongkay of Quang Ninh Province. The offensive is waged in 14 directions, including in six points in Lang Son Province. The Chinese Armed Forces made a seven kilometres thrust into that province.

The Chinese artillery is shelling the towns of Lao Kay in Hoang Lien Son Province and the town of Mongkay in Quang Ninh Province. Chinese Armed Forces captured a number of border communities. Fierce fighting is going on in all places.

According to first reports, many Chinese soldiers have been killed and 13 Chinese tanks have been set on fire and destroyed. In the battle of Batat in Hoang Lien Son Province alone, 250 Chinese soldiers were killed and four tanks were set on fire.

Fatherland Front Appeal

LD191322 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Text] An extraordinary session of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, convened in connection with the aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam unleashed by the clique of Chinese reactionaries, has taken place in Hanoi. The participants in the session noted in their speeches that the country's population has shown restraint in the face of aggression and has stepped up production activities and struggled to fulfill the state plan.

The Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front has addressed an appeal to all compatriots in the country to close ranks around the Vietnam Communist Party and the country's government to resolutely defend the motherland and to stop and defeat the aggressor.

Leaning upon the support of friends the world over, states the appeal of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front's Central Committee, our people will without fail achieve victory in the war unleashed by the Beijing militarists, will defend the independence and the sovereignty of its country and will make a worthy contribution to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and in the whole world.

Hanoi Remains Calm

LD191504 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi Radio has broadcast the speeches made by representatives of the Vietnamese public condemning China's aggression. Meetings are taking place at enterprises, institutions and in military units. The participants are expressing full support for the statement of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Appeals on Hanoi Radio to the units of the capital's garrison and to the population emphasize that each and every fighter and inhabitant of the capital ought to be at his combat post and to come to Hanoi's defense if the Chinese aggressors attempt to attack the capital of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The situation remains calm in Hanoi and in other towns and provinces of the country, except for the border regions and battle zones. The population is showing great restraint and at the same time demonstrating vigilance and readiness to repel the aggressor. We have broadcast a TASS report from Hanoi.

TASS Correspondent Reports From Front

LD182222 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1857 GMT 18 Feb 79 LD

["Nothing Is More Valuable Than Independence"--TASS headline--by TASS correspondent Gennadiy Zhidelev]

[Text] Lang Son (SRV), 18 February, TASS--When a group of foreign journalists arrived in the town of Lang Son, in northeastern Vietnam, on 16 February, it seemed that nothing foreshadowed the forthcoming thunderstorm. Children played in the yards, women went shopping, and only the presence of soldiers and the people's militia on the streets of the town reminded one of the proximity of the border. But on 17 February, at 5 am the sleeping town was awakened by the rumble of an artillery barrage--they were shooting from the other side of the border. All the inhabitants felt the unexpectedness and the monstrosity of the bandit-like attack on Vietnam.

Regular units of the Chinese Army, following a preliminary artillery barrage, invaded the territory of Vietnam, foreign correspondents were told by Dong Tho Thien, representative of the people's committee of the province. The aggressors attacked many settlements along the border of our province. The railway station in the settlement of Dong Dang was bombarded by artillery and mortars, and a section of the railway line at the Khyungi border point was seized. There is a fierce battle for the Tima border point, with which communications have been severed. We have taken steps to evacuate old people, women and children. All the men have joined the self-defense forces, and they are determined to defend their native land.

The artillery bombardment and explosions could be heard more and more loudly from the north and northeast. It was evident that the Chinese aggressors were using various types of forces--tanks, artillery and infantry with air cover. Local inhabitants unanimously expressed indignation that the Beijing authorities had resorted to open aggression, thereby taking the same old path as the Chinese feudalists, imperialists and colonisers.

Journalists were given an opportunity to come close to the scenes of battle and shooting. Travelling 4 km along the road leading north from Lang Son, our group stopped near (?Kuankhou) village. Although it was another 10 km to the border, the soldiers who accompanied us asked us to get out of the vehicles and to proceed on foot by a path through the hills. After half an hour we approached some hills, behind which could be clearly heard the explosions of grenades and firing from machineguns and automatic weapons. At the foot of one of the hills we met two men of the popular militia who had just come from where we were heading. You can go no further, they said. Chinese soldiers are firing across the valley from a high point 1 and 1/2 km from here.

One of the men, (Kao Van Ha), told us that at the beginning of 1978 the population of the province maintained friendly relations with the population of the neighboring Chinese province. Those living in the border region could mix and trade with each other. Then, however, because of the Chinese leadership, which did not like Vietnam's course of building an independent, socialist country, good-neighborly relations began to deteriorate. And now, (Kao Van Ha) emphasized, the Chinese ruling circles have committed aggression against Vietnam, exposing completely their expansionism and great-power hegemonism. Not taking the interests of the Chinese people into account, they are seriously undermining the traditional friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and China.

In the short time that our group was in the province, we saw many demonstrations of the resolve of the fighters of heroic Vietnam to defend their sacred land. They were not intimidated by the treachery of the aggressors. "There is nothing more dear than independence and freedom." These words of that great son of the Vietnamese people Ho Chi Minh, like before, are again being repeated by every Vietnamese as he rises to the struggle for defending the motherland.

PRC Suffers Heavy Losses

LD191256 Moscow TASS in English 191256 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, February 19, TASS--As reported by the Vietnamese news service, in the course of the two days after the Chinese side unleashed an aggressive war against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Vietnamese Armed Forces and People's Militia units of Vietnam's border areas forces and People's Militia units of Vietnam's border areas have inflicted heavy losses on the troops of the aggressor, which intruded into Vietnamese territory. Sixty tanks have been knocked out and several captured. A heavy blow was dealt to the Chinese aggressors in the areas of Muong Khong and Ba Xat in the province of Hoang Lien Son, Trung Khanh and Trong Nong in the province of Cao Bang, in the populated localities of Hu Nghi and Dong Dang in the province of Lang Son, where the enemy units were stopped and encircled.

Hanoi, February 19, TASS--On the night of February 18th the Chinese troops resumed hostilities on the Sino-Vietnamese border, striking mainly in the area of Lang Son and Lao Cai. Two Chinese divisions are engaged here, one on each of the sectors. They are supported by tanks and artillery. In the area of Lang Son the Chinese are endeavoring to cut the road linking this town with other localities of the country. Chinese warplanes are making reconnaissance flights over the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

19 Feb Report on Situation

LD191844 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Correspondent Leonid Krichevskiy reports from Hanoi that the Chinese authorities are continuing their aggressive border war against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. They are waging military operations all along the Vietnamese-Chinese border. Infantry divisions, tank subunits, artillery and aircraft are being used in the military operations. The Vietnamese Armed Forces are rebuffing the aggressors. About 100 Chinese tanks have been out of action and many casualties have been inflicted. At a number of points along the border the Chinese forces have succeeded in seizing and holding onto regions of Vietnamese territory 3-10 km from the frontier. The Vietnamese Armed Forces are continuing to wage active battles for the liberation of their territory from the invaders, displaying bravery and valor while doing so.

The Soviet Government's statement concerning the aggressive actions of the Beijing authorities was broadcast on Vietnamese radio today. The news of this rapidly spread throughout the country. The Vietnamese people see the resolute support of the Soviet Union as another clear demonstration of the international solidarity of the Soviet people with the people of Vietnam.

In these days, throughout Vietnam--in towns and villages, at enterprises and institutions, at cooperatives and institutes--mass meetings are taking place at which representatives of various sections of the population are condemning the Chinese aggression with anger and disgust. They are demonstrating their unity round the Communist Party of Vietnam and their unbending will and determination to rebuff the aggressors.

The Chinese leadership is trying in every way to hinder the process of the building of socialism in Vietnam and to turn it from the road of strengthening friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries. But the criminal aggressive actions of the Beijing authorities cannot shake the will and determination of the Vietnamese people to defend their homeland and defend their right to build socialism on free and united Vietnamese soil.

Further on Fighting, Pham Van Dong Remarks

LD201515 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, February 20, TASS--Along the entire line of the Vietnamese-Chinese border Vietnamese frontier troops and People's Militia are continuing to deliver telling blows at the Chinese aggressors who intruded into the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Judging by reports of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY (VNA) and foreign news agencies, many enemy battalions found themselves in encirclement by the morning of February 20. Being frustrated are the enemy's plan to out the main highways and railways leading to the border, China has also failed in carrying out landing operations.

As a result of vigorous actions by Vietnamese units in the Lang Son direction, Chinese light artillery had been pushed back to PRC territory and is shelling the town of Long Son from its territory. As reported by VNA, the Chinese invaders used on a number of occasions shells filled with toxic substances. Up to two Chinese divisions are operating in this direction.

After a heavy barrage the Chinese aggressors captured the town of Lao Cai on the Lao Cai direction. Fighting in that area are two Chinese divisions supported by tanks and artillery. Shelling is being conducted also along other directions, including shelling from Chinese territory. In Cao Bang Province the aggressor's troops are conducting operations in the northwestern direction. Some 60 Chinese tanks are operating there. Individual Chinese batallions have intruded into Vietnamese territory to a depth of twelve kilometres. The Chinese aviation is not taking part in the fighting, limiting its activity to reconaissance flights.

Reports by Radio Hanoi, the VNA agency and newspapers note that a big damage was inflicted to Vietnam's border areas by the aggressive incursion. Some important economic installations and much housing have been destroyed. There are numerous casualties among the civilian population.

Hanoi, February 20, TASS--Lessons of history show that every aggression against Vietnam from the north always ended in failure. The people of Vietnam are prepared for war. This time, too, the Chinese are awaited by defeat, stated Vietnam's Premier Pham Van Dong. If lessons are to be taught, he said, it will be Vietnam doing the teaching and it will be China getting the lesson. We are calm and confident of ourselves. Our position is firm. The entire Vietnamese people is indignant at the aggressive war unleashed by Beijing's ruling circles. Victory of Socialist Vietnam will also be a tremendous victory of socialism, a victory of countries of the socialist community, of the peaceloving peoples of the whole world.

NHAN DAN on 'Aggressor-Expansionists'

LD181216 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 18 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, February 18, TASS--"Vietnam calls upon all peoples, which treasure the road of freedom and justice to stop with all determination the Chinese aggressors-expansionists, who have launched without any foundation an attack against an independent sovereign country, thus impudently flouting international law and basic standards of relations among countries," writes the newspaper NHAN DAN, a publication of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC. The instigators of the war against Vietnam have stained the honour of the Chinese people, its revolutionary traditions by striking alliance with the forces of imperialism and reaction, the newspaper points out.

We call upon the peoples of all countries of Southeast Asia to support the Vietnamese people. The Beijing reactionaries are our common enemy. This is seen from their crimes in Kampuchea. They encroached upon that nation, and had the people of Kampuchea not overthrown the Chinese accomplices, the expansionist intrigues by the Beijing leaders could be spread to other countries.

The peoples of Indochina, the newspaper writes, sided with the victorious struggle against the imperialist aggressive forces and are now again rallying closely against the great-Han expansionism. Their struggle is sacred. It is being waged in the name of independence and freedom of each of the countries and makes an important contribution to the cause of peace and national independence in that part of the world.

Vietnam, NHAN DAN points out, has always strived for peaceful coexistence, friendship and goodneighbourliness with the people of China. But it is determined to wage a struggle against our country. The Chinese rulers, who attacked our country, cannot imagine all the grim consequences of their extremist policy. "We treasure peace, but we are resolved to deal a decisive blow to the aggressor," the newspaper stresses.

SRV Urgent Message to Waldheim

LD180756 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 18 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] An urgent message from Nguyen Duy Trinh, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, has been handed to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. The message says that China has unleashed a war of aggression against Vietnam. Chinese Armed Forces attacked Vietnamese troops on the whole border between the two countries. The message stresses that a grave situation has arisen constituting a threat to peace and security in Southeast Asia and in the whole world. The socialist Republic of Vietnam, the message states, is fully determined to defend its independence and sovereignty.

Nguyen Duy Trinh requests the UN secretary general to consider the question of taking urgent measures to have the aggression ended and the Chinese troops withdrawn from Vietnamese territory.

The document has been handed to Kurt Waldheim by Ha Van Lau, the permanent representative of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at the United Nations. Also today Ha Van Lau is to meet with the president of the Security Council.

The world is angrily protesting against the brazen aggression of China's ruling circles against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Political and public figures of many countries are declaring their support for the peace-loving people of Vietnam and express the conviction that it will without fail inflict a defeat in the aggressive war unleashed by the Chinese reactionaries.

TASS on Situation 21 Feb

LD211918 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, February 21, TASS--The Chinese troops that intruded into Vietnam continue their aggressive operations in border provinces of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. It follows from reports of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY (VNA) and of foreign news agencies that the following situation was taking shape in the fighting zone on February 21:

On the Cao Bang direction the Chinese aggressors numbering several regiments supported by tanks launched an offensive on the town of Cao Bang. In that area Vietnamese units are conducting defensive battles about 20 kilometres from the border with China. On the road leading to the Hoan area Vietnamese Armed Forces dealt a sudden counter-blow at a moving column of Chinese tanks, trucks and infantry. 13 tanks were hit and 300 enemy soldiers killed. The Sino-Vietnamese phrase books found on dead Chinese soldiers are proof that the aggression against Vietnam was being prepared by the Beijing leaders long before the brazen incursion into the territory of Socialist Vietnam, VNA stresses.

On the Lao Cai direction the aggressor's troops, having seized the town of Lao Cai by means of two infantry divisions supported by tanks, tried to advance along the Red River, but all their attacks were beaten off by Vietnamese units. An infantry division of the Chinese aggressors tried to develop the offensive in the area of the town of Mong Cai but was repulsed to the territory of China with heavy losses. Everywhere the Vietnamese troops are inflicting telling blows at the enemy and the aggressor is suffering big losses in manpower and equipment.

In the course of fighting in the northern border provinces on February 19 alone more than 1,500 Chinese soldiers were killed and several dozen tanks hit. After heavy losses the Beijing aggressors are regrouping their forces in expectation of reinforcements.

News agencies report that the aggressor's troops are being beefed up by fresh infantry units, tanks and artillery, in particular on the Lang Son direction. A number of Vietnamese populated localities situated near the Vietnamese-Chinese border are being subjected to intensive artillery shelling from the territory of China.

All information from both Vietnamese sources and from foreign agencies exposes the inventions circulated in recent days from Beijing that Chinese troops are allegedly being withdrawn from Vietnam. All these concoctions of the aggressor, as it is evidenced by facts, have nothing in common with reality and their obvious purpose is to delude. In reality hostilities on the Vietnamese-Chinese border are intensifying. It is absolutely clear, therefore, that what is happening are not "local" operations, as it is contended by the liars from Beijing but a large-scale Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

PRAVDA Correspondent on Situation

LD200842 Moscow TASS in English 0817 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 20, TASS--"The defenders of Vietnam staunchly hold the defence positions along the entire line of fierce fighting against the Chinese aggressors," PRAVDA's Hanoi correspondent, Valerin Skvortsov, writes today.

"The Vietnamese people, who have a big experience in giving a rebuff to all kinds of military gambles," the correspondent remarks, "maintain full tranquility and firmness. Meetings are being held at enterprises in the capital, in cooperatives, in the central and southern provinces of the republic, at which workers, peasants and intellectuals expose their determination to defend the independence of the homeland. Young people express their fervent desire to go to the front. Increased production commitments are assumed to strengthen the defences and power of the republic not only in battles but also in labour."

"We have always received and we are receiving reliable assistance from the Soviet Union in strengthening the defence potential of our country and in socialist construction," the PRAVDA correspondent was told by Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chief of the General Staff of the Vietnamese People's Army. "The present situation in the world fundamentally differs from that in the past. The aggressor can no longer act as he wants to. We are not alone in our struggle. The strength of our united country, our united people is multiplied by the support from the socialist countries, all progressive and peace forces of the world."

IZVESTIYA's Matveyev on Threatening Situation

LD191239 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Political observer V. Matveyev commentary: "Well-Founded Alarm: Beijing Is Whipping Up Tension on the Vietnamese-Chinese Border"]

[Text] The tension being whipped up on the border of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] by China's ruling circles does not merely threaten peace and tranquility in this region of Southeast Asia. We are talking here about actions which create danger on a broader scale. As can be seen, at the present stage, when PRC armed forces have still not reached the kind of potential that the Beijing leaders desire, they have not hesitated to undertake actions of the most provocative nature in order to back up their territorial claims and to encroach on the sovereign rights of other countries and peoples.

The accords reached previously between the PRC and Vietnam concerning the preservation of the borders between the two countries which have taken shape down through history, and concerning the peaceful solution of all disputed issues, are thereby being crudely discarded. Diktat, saberrattling, armed provocations and preparation for war--this is the "model" which Beijing would like to impose as a "norm" in international relations.

In the face of these dangerous actions by Beijing, which violate elementary norms of international law, no one can pretend that this is something which does not affect the fundamental interests of peace and security. "Neutrality" of that kind would be tantamount to connivance at an adventurist course which carries the threat of serious consequences.

This is why the feelings of alarm and anxiety in many countries are becoming all the stronger as China's armed provocations on the Vietnamese border and the military preparations which are underway there become increasingly provocative. For understandable reasons the feelings are increasing most in the countries of Southeast Asia, whose governments are making efforts to stabilize the situation and to strengthen their sovereignty and self-sufficiency.

Indonesian Foreign Minister M. Kusumaatmadja, in an interview with the Japanese KYODO agency, expressed the serious concern of the countries belonging to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations at the Chinese leadership's expansionist policy aimed at interference in the internal affairs of the countries of this region.

During his visit to Washington, journalists drew the attention of Thai Prime Minister K. Chamanan to the statement made recently by Deng Xiaoping about the possibility of Thai territory being used for the delivery of Chinese weapons to the remnants of Pol Pot's gangs in Kampuchea. The Thai prime minister pointed out that no one has the right to speak for his country's government. K. Chamanan stressed that Thailand desires the peaceful settlement of conflicts and does not intend to interfere in the internal affairs of its neighboring countries.

These authoritative statements from the Thai side are being ignored in Beijing where, with unconcealed cynicism and total disregard for the fate of millions of people, public appeals are being made for the bloodshed to continue--and moreover, for years to come--in Kampuchea.

Everyone can see who is conducting the increasingly risky game with fire in this region and who is displaying self-restraint and firmness in the face of serious provocations. A message sent on behalf of the SRV Government to UN Secretary General K. Waldheim and UN Security Council Chairman Abdallah al-Bishara, vehemently condemns the threats by China's ruling circles and states that the Vietnamese people adhere firmly to a policy of settling all disputed issued by negotiation. The people of Vietnam, the message points out, believe that the peoples and governments of all countries which value peace and justice will do everything possible to prevent in time adventurist actions and the unleashing of war by China's ruling circles.

The people and Government of the SRV express appreciation to the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries for their fraternal solidarity with the SRV's efforts aimed at defending the independence, sovereignty and integrity of their homeland and at preventing the kindling of a military conflagration in this part of the world.

Progressive forces in many countries are coming out in Vietnam's defense. Supporting Vietnam, the Japan Communist Party has called upon its country's government to demand that the Chinese side cease its provocations on the Vietnamese border. Speaking recently, G. Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, resolutely condemned the Chinese leadership's aggressive plans with respect to Vietnam. G. Marchais said: "We state plainly: Let them keep their hands off Vietnam. Otherwise the broad front which has existed in the last three decades will line up in defense of Vietnam's freedom and independence." The Berlin WPC session voiced firm solidarity with the Vietnamese people.

Deng Xiaoping's rude attempts during his visit to Japan to pressure that country's government so as to draw it into the orbit of Chinese adventurist plans evidently misfired. According to reports from Tokyo Japanese officials made it known that they have no intention of going so far as to exacerbate relations with Vietnam. The Chinese visitor was told of Japan's concern over the PRC's threatening preparations on the border with Vietnam.

Typically, Beijing made these attempts to pressure Japan by citing the "peace and friendship treaty" signed last year between the PRC and Japan. Life proves again and again that to the Beijing leaders this treaty is a means of implementing their far-reaching hegemonist, great-power designs. This is precisely the point of Beijing's verbose propaganda on the theme of unification between China, the United States, Japan and Western Europe.

"The sinister background to Deng's Washington visit was the steady buildup of military potential," the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT wrote of PRC activity on the border with Vietnam. "Tranquility in Asia is at stake," Boston's CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR noted of Beijing's actions. The New York TIMES pointed to the fact that the redeployment of Chinese troops to the south of the country and the Vietnamese border from the Taiwan "front" began immediately after the establishment of U.S.-PRC diplomatic relations was announced last December.

During the recent Senate debate on the appointment of L. Woodcock as U.S. ambassador to the PRC, Senator G. McGovern expressed concern at China's buildup of armed forces on the border with Vietnam. He pointed out that this could "provoke another major war in Southeast Asia and have an adverse effect on the USSR and U.S. efforts to achieve a SALT agreement." Remarkably, L. Woodcock said in reply that the U.S. administration "has no assurances concerning Chinese intentions." He contented himself with the hope that there would be no further excaberation of tension on the PRC-Vietnamese border. This "wish" isextremely vague, if it is taken into account that this very same U.S. official permitted himself during the aforementioned debate to make the cynical statement that: The closer the relations become between the United States and the PRC, the "less chance there is that weapons will be used against the United States".... He was referring to to Chinese weapons. It seems that it would be all the same to Woodcock if those weapons were turned against China's neighbors, which are the objects of Chinese expansion.

Today U.S. official spokesmen state that the United States "would be seriously concerned at a Chinese attack on Vietnam." This remark was made by a U.S. State Department spokesman. But Washington cannot fail to be aware that, while in the United States and even after his departure, Deng Xiaoping repeatedly referred to the "identical views" reached with the U.S. administration on many questions and created the impression that there is also at least a "proximity of views" between the governments on the Vietnam question. Nor is it possible to ignore the fact that the tone of Beijing propaganda against Vietnam became even more strident and threatening after that Chinese guest's visit to the United States.

Moreover, the governments and public of West European countries friendly with the United States are also expressing concern at China's actions. Thus the British press, for instance, is writing of the danger developing from the tense situation on the Vietnamese border through the fault of Beijing.

The people playing with fire are in a position of obvious international isolation. It could not be otherwise. The severe lessons of armed intervention in Vietnam are still fresh in the memory of millions of people, and they cannot be ignored by the many countries' governments which know the implications of a new armed conflict in Southeast Asia. All this must be taken into account by those who would like to embark on the ruinous path of dangerous adventures against the heroic Vietnamese people.

Soviet Organizations Condemn PRC Aggression

LD191448 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1100 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

["Anger and Indignation of Soviet People"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 February, TASS--"Soviet peace supporters resolutely condemn the aggression unleashed by China against the Vietnamese people and demand an immediate halt to this banditlike attack and a full and conditional withdrawal of all Chinese troops from Vietnamese territory," states the statement of the Soviet Peace Defense Committee published here. "The heroic Vietnamese people know they are not alone in their just struggle. Our solidarity with and support for millions of people in the countries of the socialist community, in the countries on all continents, are on the side of the Vietnamese people who are courageously repelling the invasion of the Chinese aggressors," continues the statement.

On behalf of millions of Soviet people, the Soviet Peace Defense Committee addresses all the public antiwar movements of many varied political persuasions, all those who hold dear the ideals of peace and freedom, appealing for them to raise their voices in protest against Chinese aggression and to extend effective aid to and support for the Vietnamese people, who are again compelled to defend their independence by arms, as was the case during the years of U.S. imperialist aggression. We support the appeal of the World Peace Council to international and national nongovernmental organizations, to all peace-loving forces to do everything they can to help stop the aggressor, to defend Vietnam, to defend peace in Southeast Asia and in the whole world," the committee's statement points out.

The Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries has resolutely condemned the criminal adventure of the Chinese authorities and demanded an immediate halt of the aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the withdrawal of all Chinese troops from its territory. "The Soviet public," the committee points out in its statement, "again reaffirms its unshakable resolve to constantly strengthen the fraternal combat solidarity with heroic Vietnam, and appeals to all participants of the movement of solidarity with Asian and African peoples to begin energetic action to support the Vietnamese people's struggle for their freedom and independence. Vietnam's just cause will win!"

Soviet Servicemen Condemn Invasion

LD211511 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 20 February frontpages under the general rubric "Hands Off Socialist Vietnam!" A roundup of comments on the Chinese invasion of Vietnam. It is prefaced with the following editorial introduction: "China's aggression has aroused anger and indignation in the Soviet people. At rallies and meetings currently being held in units and onboard ships the motherland's armed defenders unanimously support and warmly approve the Soviet Government statement and express their solidarity with Vietnam's heroic people and their determination to strengthen vigilance and combat readiness for the defense of socialism's great gains."

In a TASS-attributed comment Hero of Socialist Labor A. Safronov, carpenter of the "Murmanskzhilstroy" trust, states that China's invasion of Vietnam is "a dangerous game with fire. The people of Vietnam will be able to stand up for their freedom and independence. Let the Chinese adventurers know that the same grim fate awaits them as the people of that country quite recently assigned to other aggressors with the help, above all, of the fraternal socialist countries."

Lt Col V. Lyalin writes from the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany: "We always keep the powder dry and in response to the intrigues of the shameless Chinese aggressors we join our voice in protest and indignation at the aggressors' actions with the millions of voices of the Soviet people and all progressive mankind."

In a TASS-attributed comment, Hero of the Soviet Union I. Kostin of Moscow states: "It is time the Beijing hegemonists realized that the policy of blackmail and pressure that they are pursuing in Southeast Asia is doomed to failure. Socialist Vietnam has many reliable friends and, as the Soviet Government statement emphasizes, it is capable of standing up for itself. The USSR will fulfill its treaty obligations toward fraternal Vietnam, which is repulsing the invasion by China's Armed Forces."

Lt Col V. Koltunov describes a meeting held at the Kushka Military Garrison in the Turkestan Military District to protest China's aggression. He writes that "on tactical exercises which continued after the meeting the soldiers carried out the set tasks to a high standard and sought to make efficient use of every minute of training time. Their actions received an excellent evaluation."

Capt Lt E. Olkhovskiy writes from aboard the Pacific Fleet missile cruiser "Vladivostok" that "our ship recently returned from a long voyage, on which we successfully resolved all combat training tasks."

Maj A. Khokhlyuk of the Kiev Military District quotes a speaker at a guards unit meeting as saying: "We demand an immediate end to the aggression and the withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnam."

Vladivostok People Denounce PRC Attack

OW190617 [Editorial Report OW] Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian at 0215 GMT on 19 February carries at the beginning of its regular "Lunch Hour" program the text of the USSR Government statement on Beijing's aggression against Socialist Vietnam. The announcer then says that the "working people of Primorye have broadly responded to the Soviet Government's statement" and adds that meetings are being held throughout the kray supporting the heroic people of Vietnam. A correspondent then reports from the Dalnegorsk Sovkhoz on a meeting held this morning by sovkhoz workers "to express their angry indignation over Beijing's insolent encroachment against the sovereignty of heroic Vietnam." The sovkhoz party committee secretary denounces the spilling of innocent blood in Vietnam and states: "The Vietnamese Government has appealed to all socialist countries, to all progressive people to condemn China's aggressive actions and to support the just struggle of the Vietnamese people in this war." He adds: "We condemn this dirty war instigated by the Chinese Government. The war must be stopped immediately." Other workers at the meeting reiterate their support for the Vietnamese people and relate personal encounters with heroic Vietnamese individuals.

A recording of a meeting held on the motorship Larisa Reysner is then broadcast. Speakers at the meeting recall their visits to Vietnam during the "war against the U.S. aggressors" and cite the courage of Vietnamese people. A refrigeration mechanic on the ship notes that the Far Eastern Steamship Company ship is on a permanent service to Vietnam and says that "we seamen working on the Vietnam service will fulfill our internationalist duty to the end."

Repeating the fact that meetings are being held at all kray enterprises, the announcer plays a recording of Patriotic War veteran (Dolgin), who says the "Chinese people, like other people, need peace and not war. Responsibility for the consequences of aggression against the SRV will lie fully on the present Chinese leaders." He then calls for the withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnam and urges China to keep its "hands off the fraternal Vietnamese people."

CAMBODIAN DELEGATION LED BY ROS SAMAY ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD161328 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 16, TASS--A delegation of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation today arrived in the Soviet Union for a friendly visit. The delegation is led by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the United National Front for National Salvation Ros Samay.

Ros Samay's Arrival Comments

LD161428 Moscow TASS in English 1409 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 16 TASS--A delegation of the National United Front for National Salvation of Kampuchea headed by Ros Samay, general secretary of its Central Committee, arrived in the Soviet Union for a friendly visit today.

"We are happy to come to the homeland of the great Lenin," a TASS correspondent was told by Ros Samay. "I should like to express my people's heartfelt acknowledgements and gratitude to the Soviet people for their solidarity with our struggle."

"We know," Ros Samay stressed, "the the Soviet Union is the bullwark of all the peace-loving forces on the earth. I am convinced that friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Kampuchea and the Soviet Union will develop and grow stronger in the future, too."

Interviewed on PRC Aggression

LD192134 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 19, TASS--There is no doubt that the aggression by Beijing's hegemonists in Vietnam will meet with a disgraceful failure. The Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation has condemned the dangerous aggression by Beijing's expansionists, TASS was told by Ros Samay, the Front CC general secretary.

We received with great satisfaction the statement by the Soviet Government which demanded an end to the aggression started by China's present leaders, continued Ros Samay. The peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea have the Soviet Union as their reliable support. That is why the Chinese leadership will gain nothing in its attempts to carry through its plans.

Addressing today's meeting of the leaders of the USSR-Kampuchea Friendship Society, Ros Samay expressed his gratitude to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which is the leader of the world's revolutionary forces. The Soviet people rendered their sincere support to the Kampuchean people, continued Ros Samay. This was manifested in the speedy recognition by the Soviet Government of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation as the legitimate government of the country. The Soviet delegation defended the interests of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the UN Security Council and thus disrupted the manoeuvres and intrigues of the Chinese hegemonists.

The glorious victory of the Kampuchean people is at the same time the victory of the peoples of the socialist countries and, primarily, the Soviet people led by its Communist Party, stressed Ros Samay. The victory made a valuable contribution to peace, security and stability in Southeast Asia.

Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies Andrey Ledovskiy stressed that the whole of the Soviet people, brought up on Lenin's principles of proletarian internationalism, have always supported the struggle of the Kampuchean people against imperialism, internal and foreign reaction. The Soviet people support the demands in the statement by the Soviet Government, said Andrey Ledovskiy.

Meets Zimyanin, CPSU Officials

LD201922 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 20, TASS--Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other high-placed officials of the CPSU Central Committee today had a friendly meeting here with a delegation of the National United Salvation Front of Kampuchea, headed by the General Secretary of the Front's Central Committee Ros Samay.

The two sides resolutely condemned the expansionist policy of the ruling circles of China, that made a perfidious attack on Socialist Vietnam. The peoples of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Kampuchea express their revolutionary solidarity with the fraternal heroic people of Vietnam and demand the immediate ending of the Chinese aggression and a withdrawal of Chinese invaders from the territory of Vietnam.

Members of the Kampuchean delegation told about the selfless struggle of their people that brought about the overthrow of the reactionary dictatorial regime and the proclamation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. They stressed that the situation in the People's Republic of Kampuchea is developing in the favourable direction. The population is responding to the profound changes in the country with joy and enthusiasm.

Ros Samay expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU to the Soviet people for effective and invariable solidarity with the Kampuchean patriots in their just struggle for national salvation. He expressed confidence that with the victory of the revolution in Kampuchea the traditional relations of friendship and solidarity between the Kampuchean and Soviet peoples will still further develop and strengthen for the good of the two countries, in the interests of the cause of peace and social progress.

Noted from the Soviet side was the historic importance of the Kampuchean people's wonderful victory. Now, just as in the past, its just struggle has the profound sympathy and support of Soviet people. The meeting passed in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and solidarity.

JAPANESE DISPLEASED OVER PRC INVASION OF VIETNAM

Aggression Grave Threat to Peace

OW190024 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 18 Feb 79 OW

[Tsvetov dispatch from Tokyo]

[Text] Japan received reports of Beijing's invasion of Socialist Vietnam with great displeasure. Television commentators, commenting on developments along the SRV-PRC border, noted that the conflict poses an extremely grave danger to peace in Asia and the whole world.

The JCP today issued a statement condemning China's invasion of Vietnam, stressing that China is obviously the aggressor and that the Chinese action revealed its own hegemonism. The JCP demanded that China immediately halt its act of aggression and withdraw its troops from Vietnam.

People from democratic strata point out that the attitude of Japan, the United States and other capitalist countries conniving at China's hegemonism prompted Beijing to launch the act of aggression. They stress that provocative remarks by PRC Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping during his second visit to Tokyo en route home from Washington were never criticized in Japan, and that this fact led Beijing to harbor the illusion it could commit aggression without being punished.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry called for a cease-fire and peaceful settlement of the PRC-SRV border conflict. However, it failed to clearly distinguish between aggressor and victim. This obviously has added fuel to the Chinese illusion. People of the democratic strata feel that Japan should explicitly condemn Beijing's hegemonism and demand that the PRC authorities stop their act of aggression.

Peace Treaty Encouraged Aggression

OW200431 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 19 Feb 79 OW

[Ilyin commentary: "On Japanese Reactions to the War Triggered by the Chinese Leadership Against the SRV"]

[Text] Japan's KYODO news agency apparently was the first to report from Beijing the beginning of the Chinese military offensive against Vietnam on Saturday [17 February]. However, this act of aggression was by no means a surprise to Japan. Japanese papers state that the armed invasion was a premeditated act. Meanwhile, in a statement condemning the PRC invasion of Vietnam, the JCP stressed that it is obvious that China is the aggressor and that the Chinese act reveals its own hegemonism. The JCP statement demanded that China immediately halt its act of aggression and withdraw its troops from Vietnam.

There is another reason why we can state the Chinese invasion of Vietnam was not a surprise to Japan. It was none other than Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping himself who informed Japan of it in advance. During his informal visit to Tokyo en route home from the United States, he unhesitatingly declared that China would take punitive action against Vietnam. According to Japanese papers, Deng Xiaoping asked Japan to discontinue its aid to Vietnam and to take part in the anti-Vietnam slander campaign. ASAHI SHIMBUN writes that inasmuch as China carried out the invasion immediately after Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States and Japan, it possibly gave the world the impression that the United States and Japan have something to do with it. Indeed, one cannot but have this impression.

Those Japanese leaders who met with Deng used pleasing language to calm him down and expressed their hope for a peaceful settlement of the dispute. But they did nothing beyond that. Not a single individual came forward with resolute condemnation of the public statement made in the Japanese capital city by one of China's top leaders to the effect that China intends to invade a sovereign Asian nation. Why didn't Japanese leaders make any attempts to make this warmonger regain his reason? Because in putting pressure on Japan, Beijing each time would refer to the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty that was concluded last year. The latest developments have proven anew that this treaty, particularly its notorious antihegemony clause, has become a tool for the Beijing leaders to carry out their chauvinist and hegemonist designs.

In this connection, Carrillo, secretary general of the Communist Party of Spain, referred to the Chinese invasion of Vietnam and accurately said that China has proved to be a model of hegemonism despite its call for an antihegemony struggle. Therefore, it would not be too much to say that the Japan-China treaty, to a certain extent, served to encourage the aggressor. This is a fact publicly recognized in Japan. According to the view of Liberal-Democratic Party specialists on international affairs, as reported by MAINICHI SHIMBUN, the conclusion of the Japan-China treaty and Sino-U.S. normalization are related factors lurking behind the PRC invasion of Vietnam. The two events have greatly influenced developments in Asia.

When the Japan-China treaty was signed, Tokyo on various occasions expressed its wishful thinking that the treaty would contribute to stability and peace in Asia. The PRC invasion of Vietnam has clearly shown how unrealistic that wishful thinking was.

The Japanese Government's decision to freeze its aid to Vietnam is probably another event covertly related to the Japan-China treaty. Japan has cancelled its plan to send 150,000 tons of rice to a country whose economy was destroyed by a prolonged war against U.S. imperialism as well as by major natural disasters. Furthermore, the Japanese Government has refused to give Vietnam 14 billion yen in aid that it has promised for fiscal 1979. On the other hand, however, what would become of the billions of dollars--not billions of yen--in credits and other forms that Japan has promised Beijing? Can one expect the Japanese Government to resolutely condemn the Chinese act of aggression against Vietnam and at the same time to freeze its aid to China? Japanese steel, machines and other products sent to China may now be in use to kill Vietnamese.

The Soviet Goverment in its statement concerning the PRC act of aggression declared that this Chinese act exposed the true nature of Beijing's hegemonist policy toward the Southeast Asian countries before the eyes of the whole world and that all forms of this policy connive at violence and intimidation and at the Chinese leadership's attempt to plunge the world into a war. As for the aggressor, it is necessary to resolutely counterattack him.

USSR-JAPAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS END IN TOKYO

LD221105 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Yu. Bandura dispatch from "The Day Worldwide" feature "prepared by B. Vinogradov": "Broad Prospects"--boldface as published]

[Text] THE FOURTH CONFERENCE OF THE LEADERS OF THE SOVIET-JAPANESE AND JAPANESE-SOVIET COMMITTEES FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION COMPLETED ITS WORK IN TOKYO ON 16 FEBRUARY.

The conference participants discussed a wide range of questions connected with trade and economic exchange between the USSR and Japan. The successful fulfillment of the existing general agreements on cooperation was noted and reference points for the future were outlined.

THE JAPANESE SIDE ACCEPTED FOR STUDY THE NEWS SOVIET PROJECTS FOR LARGE-SCALE LONG-TERM COOPERATION BASED ON THE PRINCIPLES EXPRESSED BY L. I. BREZHNEV, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND CHAIRMAN OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM, IN HIS AUGUST 1976 CONVERSATION WITH THE DELEGATION OF THE JAPANESE FEDERATION OF ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS. The new initiatives put forward by the Soviet side may provide a good basis for further strengthening trade and economic relations between the two countries, our corresspondent Yu. Bandura reports.

Further Joint Projects Discussed

OW161950 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 16 Feb 79 OW

[Text] The Fourth USSR-Japan Economic Committee Joint Committees has ended with the signing of a memorandum. Radio Moscow Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov reports as follows:

The meeting discussed progress in implementing the current cooperation agreements on the survey of forestry and coal resources in Siberia and the Soviet Far East and coal and natural gas resources in Sakhalin and Yakutia. The participants in the meeting expressed satisfaction over the progress.

At the meeting, the Soviet delegation reaffirmed its earlier proposal for further expansion of the massive and long-term USSR-Japan cooperation in such projects as comprehensive development of forestry resources along the Baykal-Amur Railway, construction of timber processing complexes in Amursk and Khabarovsk, remodeling of pulp paper mills in Sakhalin and expansion of Vostochnyy port. Negotiations on each project will begin in the near future.

The Soviet delegation, based on the view expressed by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Brezhnev during his 1976 meeting with representatives of the Japanese Federation of Economic Organizations, named new projects on which USSR-Japan cooperation is considered possible. They included development of an asbestos mine in central Siberia, construction of an integrated iron and steel mill in the Soviet Far East, and development of a copper mine in Udokan. The Japanese delegation said that it will study these Soviet proposals.

Commenting on the results of the meeting, the Soviet delegation said that it was useful that the two sides exchanged views, noting that the exchange was carried out in an atmosphere of mutual understanding.

The Japanese delegation said that the meeting marked a step forward in the expansion of Japan-USSR economic cooperation. Commenting on the meeting, MAINICHI SHIMBUN wrote that the Japanese Government should make every possible effort to improve relations with the USSR and that close economic ties between Japan and the Soviet Union will play an important role in this respect.

Ohira Meets With Semichastnov

OW200412 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 19 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Ohira today met with Soviet First Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Semichastnov in Tokyo. They discussed matters of mutual concern. On the same day, Semichastnov also met with Foreign Minister Sonoda.

The Soviet official had attended a regular meeting of the USSR-Japan and Japan-USSR Economic Committees held 14-16 February in Tokyo, as the head of the Soviet delegation.

JAPANESE SHIPPING BILL CAN ONLY COMPLICATE TIES WITH USSR

LD161511 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Bandura report under "replika" (rejoinder) rubric: "Contrary to the Truth"]

[Text] Tokyo--The Japanese "Fair Deals Commission," whose tasks include the supervision of big business practices, is seriously alarmed at the consequences of the "piratical" activity of the transport monopolies, including shipping monopolies.

It is not hard to understand this anxiety: The big shipowners are artificially hiking charges for maritime freight shipments. In an attempt to keep their profits at a high monopoly level the shipping giants are seeking to shift the burden of economic disorders onto those who are obliged to resort to their burdensome services.

The problem engendered by the transport monopolies' greed is not inherent in Japan alone. It is acquiring an international scale. There would seem to be no disagreement on this issue: The activity of the shipping monopolies is blatantly prejudicial to the Western economy, not to mention the economy of the developing countries. It should not be encouraged. The intentions of the Japanese "Fair Deals Commission" reported by ASAHI SHIMBUN stress the need to reject connivance with the monopolies on the part of state organs and government departments in capitalist countries.

But it is well known that the road to hell is paved with good intentions. On the same day the Japanese newspaper told its readers about the "Fair Deals Commission's" plans to begin to revise the state policy on protectionism with respect to the transport monopolies, another newspaper--the TOKYO SHIMBUN--reported intentions of a completely opposite nature. It announced that at the end of January the Japanese Ministry of Transport had formulated a firm desire to submit amendments to the maritime shipments law for discussion by the Japanese Diet. The essence of these amendments, to judge by the TOKYO SHIMBUN report, is tantamount not to opposition to the shipping companies pernicious practice but to the encouragement of it.

But attention cannot fail to be attracted by the fact that the formulation of the "amendments" by the Ministry of Transport is aimed at strengthening the position of the large-scale monopolies at the cost of creating discriminatory conditions for Soviet merchant ships. This is also borne out by the law recently adopted by the U.S. Congress which places foreign state shipping enterprises in an unequal position.

Attempts to justify actions of this sort by phoney accusations of some "freight dumping" against the USSR merchant fleet have no basis other than dishonest fabrications. And it is precisely this which is borne out by the widening dissatisfaction in the West with the dictatorship of the shipping magnates.

There is no doubt that the Japanese Government department's preparation of the bill containing anti-Soviet arguments to justify actions against which objections are being raised primarily by business circles and the public in Japan itself can be assessed as a new act by the Japanese authorities of a nature overtly hostile to the USSR. The only real consequence of this act can be the emergence of new factors complicating Soviet-Japanese relations and objectively contradicting the interests of Soviet-Japanese good-neighborliness.

OHIRA TO VISIT U.S. FOR TRADE TALKS WITH CARTER

LD181344 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 17 Feb 79 LD

["Fresh Outbreak of Trade War"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo, February 17, TASS--Addressing the budgetary commission of the lower chamber of the Japanese Parliament, Prime Minister M. Ohira declared his intention to go on a visit to the United States for talks with President J. Carter. A fresh outbreak of differences in the trade relations between the two countries in the main cause of the decision of the Japanese leader to go to the USA on the eve of the Tokyo summit meeting of seven major capitalist states on economic issues, scheduled to be held late in June. Reports appeared in the Japanese and American press shortly before it that dissatisfaction with Japan is so great in the USA, that President J. Carter doubts whether he will attend the Tokyo meeting.

The United States is most exasperated by the deficit in trade with Japan. Last year, it reached 11.6 billion dollars, i.e., almost a 50 percent increase compared with 1977. It was under the pressure of the United States that the Japanese monopolies were forced to resort last year to a "voluntary" restriction of exports and to increasing the purchases of American farm products. But this has not eased tension in the relations between the two countries.

The Japanese press points out that protectionist sentiments have strengthened in the U.S. administration and Congress recently. The American leadership expresses dissatisfaction with Japan's "insufficient efforts" for the liberalization of the home market, which is protected by the barrier of high customs dues and restrictions. Apart from it, newspapers write, U.S. business circles fearing a fresh outbreak of the economic crisis strive to ensure for themselves stronger positions in the field of foreign trade.

Trade Balance Heightens Antagonisms

LD162206 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Text] New York, February 16, TASS--The Japanese Government's promises to attain a reduction of its tremendous positive balance of payments in the 1979 financial year are regarded with scepticism in the United States. According to Japanese forecasts, Japan's positive balance of payments in the new financial year, beginning April 1, will come to about 7.5 billion dollars. Washington's scepticism is connected with the fact that Japan will be unable to drastically slash this index, which in the outgoing financial year is to reach 13 billion dollars.

Despite the Japanese promises to reduce this index considerably, Japan's positive balance of trade continues to grow, particularly in its trade with the United States. According to figures released by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Japan's positive balance in its trade with the USA went on increasing last year to reach 12 billion dollars, whereas in 1977 it was 8.3 billion. Even at that time official Washington regarded this situation as absolutely "unacceptable."

Submitting to growing pressure, the Japanese side last year stepped up imports from the United States to 12.8 billion dollars. In order to compensate itself for such a concession, however, Japan put nearly 25 billion dollars' worth of its commodities onto the American market.

Annoyance is growing in Tokyo and in Washington, as the American side keeps insisting on increasing its exports to Japan and boosting the dollar by reducing the positive balance of trade of Japan, while the Japanese side does not conceal its displeasure over the United States position, either. The chief of one of the departments at Japan's Ministry for Foreign Trade and Industry, Makoto Kuroda, declared on Thursday in Tokyo that Japan's "patience is running out" in the face of such demands.

ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN DESIGNED TO COVER UP PAYOFF SCANDALS

OW101008 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 9 Feb 79 OW

[Text] According to a KYODO news agency report, Japanese Defense Agency Director General Yamashita said at today's lower house Budget Committee meeting that the planned purchase of E-2C's--early warning patrol craft--from Grumman is necessary for Japan's security. As the justification, he gave the Soviet military buildup on the Kurile Islands. But, as you know, the Kuriles belong to the USSR. A Moscow Radio commentator presents the following comment on this report:

In a Tokyo disptach that was carried in yesterday's evening edition of the Moscow newspaper IZVESTIYA, correspondent Bandura noted that whenever Japan is schandalized by a payoff case that threatens the conservative party's razor-thin majority, it is customary for the Japanese reactionary propaganda machine to organize an anti-Soviet campaign. This was the case with the Lockheed payoff scandal, and the same is true with the present payoff scandals involving McDonnell-Douglass and Grumman, two U.S. monopoly aircraft companies.

The fabrication about the "Soviet threat" concocted by the Defense Agency director general is clearly intended to justify the purchase of U.S. weapons in the eyes of the Japanese public. According to Japanese press reports, high-ranking government officials and retired general officers of the Self-Defense Forces were involved in the original deals, the source of the present scandals.

In the 1979 Japanese national budget, a record 2 trillion yen is earmarked for military spending. Of this amount, 34.2 billion yen is earmarked for the purchase of four E-2C's from Grumman. Dietmen from the opposition Communist and Socialist parties are demanding in the Diet that the dubious deals be nullified so that the unnecessary military budget funds can be used to meet the urgent social needs of the Japanese people.

DPRK, SOUTH KOREAN REPRESENTATIVES MEET IN PANMUNJOM

LD171532 Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT 17 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Panmunjom, February 17, TASS--a meeting was held here today, between DPRK and South Korean liaison representatives to discuss questions pertaining to the resumption of the dialogue between the North and South with the aim of the country's reunification on a peaceful democratic basis.

The sides reached understanding on the holding of a new meeting of liaison representatives of the North and South in Panmunjom on March 7. Understanding has also been reached on the resumption of a direct telephone line between the two sides.

ARTICLE LAUDS DPRK FRONT'S INITIATIVE ON KOREAN UNIFICATION

LD161049 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Feb 79 Morning Edition P 5 LD

[Yu. Dmitriyev article under rubric "On Topical Themes": "New DPRK Initiatives"]

[Text] As already reported, on 23 January 1979 the Korean United Democratic Fatherland Front [UDFF] Central Committee issued a statement in Pyongyang addressed to the various sections of the South Korean population and also to the Seoul authorities. Calling on South Korea to resume the dialog suspended in 1973 on the problem of the country's reunification, the UDFF Central Committee proposed that the sides reaffirm their loyalty to the principles of the North-South joint statement of 4 July 1972, cease attacks and threatening actions of a military nature against each other and convene a nationwide conference of representatives of all political parties and public organizations in North and South Korea to discuss questions of political, economic and cultural contacts between the DPRK and South Korea.

In their official reply statement the Seoul authorities made no objections to the first three DPRK proposals but opposed involving parties and public organizations in the North-South dialog. Seeking to work out a mutually acceptable solution, the UDFF Central Committee Secretariat then declared that meetings between representatives of the authorities are not ruled out within the framework of public talks.

In recent days the DPRK has taken a number of other enterprising steps with a view to elaborating a platform to suit both sides. On 5 February it was proposed forming a preparatory committee for national unification as a transitional consultative organ to arrange a North-South dialog. This committee is to be made up of representatives of political parties and organizations, including the leaders of North and South; it would also be able to resolve the question of convening a nationwide conference.

Thus positive changes are now occurring on the Korean Peninsula, where there is still no peace--only a truce governed by the 1953 armistice agreement--and, given a responsible and constructive approach on both sides, these changes could result in the resumption of the intra-Korean dialog and the easing of the existing tension on the peninsula--which is absolutely essential for advancing the cause of Korea's peaceful unification. Through its enterprising new proposals the DPRK is giving the Seoul authorities a good chance to show how sincere their statement is about "unconditional readiness" to meet with the North's representatives "anywhere and at any level."

The public of the Soviet Union, who invariably advocate Korea's peaceful and democratic reunification without external interference, welcome these just proposals of the UDFF, regarding them as a manifestation of profound concern over Korea's future. Being interested in the establishment of lasting peace and security of the Korean problem, the Soviet people wish their Korean friends success on the path along which the first steps have now been taken.

MOSCOW CONTINUES COMMENT ON U.S.-MEXICAN RELATIONS

Presidents Fail To Resolve Problems

LD161704 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Mexico City, February 16, TASS--The two-day Mexican-American summit talks have ended actually without result. They passed in an atmosphere of mutual mistrust and wariness. The text of the joint communique on the results of the visit to Mexico by President Carter of the United States will be published directly before his departure. But as it was announced by a White House spokesman, though the two presidents had expressed satisfaction with the talks, they could not solve the problems that had caused a new worsening of American-Mexican relations.

Washington is not concealing its intense interest in the big oil deposits that were recently discovered in Mexico and strove to secure advantageous terms of guaranteed and long-term deliveries of this valuable raw material. It has become known here that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has drawn up a special report with an evaluation of the potential of Mexico's oil deposits and their strategic importance for the United States. In its turn the U.S. National Security Council has produced a so called "memorandum" containing long-term recommendations on the formulation of American strategy in respect of Mexico.

The Washington administration that never misses a chance to declare its adherence to principles of equality in relations with other countries, now is exerting an undisguised pressure on Mexico in an attempt to compel it to sell oil at low prices to the detriment of national interests. Moreover, the White House is unambiguously hinting that in the event of Mexico's "intransigence" the United [States] could resort to serious repressions.

There was much response in the country to the principled and firm stand taken at the talks by the Mexican head of state Lopez Portillo who said in his speech that Mexico's relations with the United States should not lead to dependence and an undermining of national sovereignty.

U.S.-Mexican Communique

LD171052 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 17 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Mexico City, February 17, TASS--The joint communique issued upon the completion of the talks between President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico and President James Carter of the United States expresses the confidence of both sides in the activity of the United Nations Organization, as well as their support for the Organization of American States. The sides recognized the importance of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Tlatelolco Treaty).

The part of the communique dealing with trade relations between the two countries points out that Jose Lopez Portillo noted Mexico's permanent deficit in trade with the USA, particularly excluding the recent Mexican oil supplies to the United States. He stressed the necessity of increasing Mexican exports.

The communique says that a memorandum has been signed on the principles of scientific-technical cooperation and agreements on cooperation in the field of exploration of desert and semidesert lands as well as housing construction.

The sides reached agreement on examining prospects for future supplies of oil and oil products from Mexico to the United States and to hold consultations on the problem of immigration of Mexican workers to the United States.

The next meeting of the two presidents has been scheduled for summer this year for further examining of problems which were discussed in Mexico City.

Stoklitskiy on Talks

LD171816 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1020 GMT 17 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 17 February, TASS--TASS observer Sergey Stoklitskiy writes:

On the eve of the visit to Mexico by U.S. President Jimmy Carter, the weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT forecast that the master of the White House would scarcely manage to find a quick solution to U.S.-Mexican contradictions.

It is clear from the communique published at the end of the visit that this has come true. In the majority opinion, the results of the meetings of the heads of the neighboring states confirmed just how different the views on the two sides of the Rio Grande are on bilateral relations and, above all, on the fate of supplies to the United States of Mexican oil and natural gas. J. Carter has admitted that "years will be needed for a solution of key issues."

It was not concealed in Washington that the primary purpose of the present visit to Mexico was an attempt to secure guaranteed access to Mexican fuel reserves for the United States. And all the more so since the oil reserves discovered there already exceed the colossal figure of 40 billion barrels. U.S. efforts to gain access to Mexican oil have especially grown since the Iranian events, which have struck a palpable blow at the "guaranteed" supply of imported fuel to the United States. At the same time Washington entertains the hope that such a "partnership" would discourage Mexico from entering the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). In short, it is a question of the United States striving to create guaranteed strategic oil reservoirs close at hand.

It is natural that the unexpected increase in Washington's "attention" to its southern neighbor cannot but make Mexico wary. Especially since the Mexicans well know from their own experience how baneful is the burden of "special relations" with the United States. The Mexican press recalls in particular the veto which was imposed last year by the U.S. Energy Department on import of Mexican natural gas that caused serious damage to the Mexican economy.

During the present U.S.-Mexican summit meeting, official representatives of the Mexican Government let it be clearly understood that they do not intend to be led by their northern neighbors in solving key problems of the national economy. The Mexican side stressed the need for an integrated discussion of all urgent problems including the problem of the emigration of Mexican "braceros"--farm laborers subjected to arbitrary treatment by U.S. authorities.

The U.S. President's visit did not bring Washington the expected dividends. At the same time it clearly demonstrated the Mexicans' wish to construct international economic relations on an equal and democratic basis.

Soltan, Grachev on Carter Visit

LD191316 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1735 GMT 17 Feb 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Grachev]

[Text] Let us now move over to the other side of the Atlantic. U.S. President Carter and Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo recently held talks in Mexico City.

Our Washington correspondent Yuriy Soltan reports on how the results of these talks are being assessed in the United States:

[Soltan] This is the reaction in Washington to the results of President Carter's trip to Mexico. They are dissatisfied that Mexico, which the United States for many years has gotten accustomed to ignoring, has shown firmness in defending its interests and its sovereignty. It is stated with irritation that it has not been found possible to reach agreement on a single major question under discussion in Mexico City.

[Grachev] And what is the reason for this? Maybe Mexico has not shown any desire to create [nalazhivat] good-neighborly relations with the United States? What is the crux of the matter?

[Soltan] The crux of the matter is that Washington, as before, does not wish to regard Mexico as an equal partner. Understandable concern is being shown in Mexico about the fate of hundreds of thousands of Mexicans who are enticed by the United States and mercilessly exploited there, and whose human rights are being cruelly suppressed. At the talks the U.S. side has refused to correct this situation. The United States has also refused to review its trade position which, as far as Mexico is concerned, discriminates. Instead, the Americans attempted to persuade the Mexican Government to allow American corporations access to the huge oil riches that have recently been discovered.

[Grachev] Yuriy Vladimirovich, tell us about this in more detail.

[Soltan] The foundations of an energy policy for the Western Hemisphere were discussed in Washington on the eve of President Carter's trip. Mexico was assigned the main role as suppliers of oil and gas for the United States (?in) exchange for technical aid, on conditions suitable to the United States.

It was President Carter's trip's main aim to get Mexico to agree with the U.S. plan, if only in principle. The aim was not reached. The American press writes that differences between the two countries have not lessened. Analyzing the causes for the failure of the U.S. President's mission in Mexico, sober-minded observers in the United States emphasize that tension in American-Mexican relations will continue until the United States has reconciled itself with the qualitative changes taking place in [word indistinct] and until it understands that the time when it was possible to talk with the Latin American countries, Mexico included, from the position of strength is past.

Silantyev Discusses U.S.-Mexican Ties

LD191611 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Silantyev "letter" from Mexico: "Resistance to Pressure"]

[Text] Mexico City--Just recently Mexico has been called increasingly frequently an "oil miracle" country and it is being compared with Saudi Arabia in terms of its liquid fuel reserves.

The subterranean deposits of Mexican "black gold" really are huge. Back at the beginning of the century geologists established that the rich oil-bearing strata of Texas in the United States extended southward along the shore of the Gulf of Mexico, and in 1904 the first Mexican borehole in the small town of Ebano began yielding oil. Soon afterwards there was another powerful oil gusher at Poza-Rica, and in a short time Mexico moved into second place in the world (after the United States) in terms of oil extraction. However, the oil did not belong to the Mexican people. It was ruthlessly pumped out of the ground by foreign subsidiaries of Standard Oil and Royal Dutch Shell which made millions of profits, caring little about the country's economic development.

That was the way it would have continued if in 1938 an event which shook the entire capitalist world had not occurred: Mexico promulgated the oil industry nationalization act. Never before had a country dependent on the United States or Britain permitted itself to issue such a daring challenge to Washington or London. The dark clouds of intervention began to close in over Mexico.

The foreign oil barons were, however, unable to turn the hands of the clock back, although they did try to sabotage the state company "Petroleos Mexicanos," which came into being after nationalization. Much labor was invested by the Mexicans in the creation of their own oil refineries, chemical enterprises and fleet of tankers. At the expense of enormous effort the first major step in economic independence was taken.

In time the oil-producing regions around Ebano and Poza-Rica yielded pride of place to the gigantic newly-discovered reservoirs of liquid fuel on the Yucatan Peninsula. It was there that a veritable "petroleum El Dorado" was discovered where 68 percent of all the oil and 42 percent of all the gas extracted in the country is now produced. And in the near future these deposits will be producing even more oil--oil has been discovered in the continental shelf where huge sea drilling platforms are already towering above the sea.

According to official statistics Mexico's prospected "black gold" reserves amount to 20 billion barrels (one barrel equals 159 liters). The probable reserves are 37 billion barrels. That is a veritable sea of oil! This was reported last September by the republic's President Jose Lopez Portillo in his annual state of the nation report to Congress. Since then the country's oil potential has increased even more. This January the level of oil extraction reached 1.5 million barrels per day and the Mexicans intend to double this by 1982. The country now covers its own oil requirements and, as of 1974, it has been exporting the surplus to other countries (mainly to the United States which accounts for 85 percent of the exports).

Mexico does not belong to OPEC but its action in the prices policy sphere are not at variance with OPEC's basic line. This organization recently announced a new oil price increase in January this year. Mexican oil has also become more expensive and it will be sold at a price of $14.10 per barrel which is somewhat higher than the new price set by OPEC. But despite this, Mexico is not short of customers. Jorge Diaz Serrano, director general of Pemex who toured a number of countries last year, brought many proposals in his briefcase. Japan, Canada, France, Brazil and other countries would like to purchase Mexican oil in exchange for their goods and technology.

But the gigantic deposits of Mexican "black gold' are attracting the attention of the United States more than ever before, especially in connection with the events in Iran. In the period approaching U.S. President J. Carter's visit to Mexico, the U.S. press is writing a great deal about the Mexican "oil miracle." The general tone and contents of the newspaper commentators' and politicians' meditations are the same: Now that Iranian oil exports to the United States have been undermined, advantage must be taken of the energy resources of the southern neighbor without delay, especially as they are within easy reach. The actual spectrum of the discourses is far broader--ranging from crude pressure on Mexico to flirtation with that country.

In this connection a statement by Senator Edward Kennedy is extremely significant. He cited as a failure of U.S. oil policy and foreign policy the fact that the United States has not managed to take advantage of Mexico's energy resources. Another senator, Lloyd Bentsen, a Democrat from the State of Texas, also assessed this failure as a "great mistake." In its turn, the Washington POST condemns the U.S. leaders for the fact that a year ago they refused to purchase Mexican natural gas.

But, to judge by all accounts, Washington is not abandoning its former position. U.S. Energy Secretary J. Schlesinger recently declared once again that the Mexicans ought to drop their gas prices otherwise there will be no trade deal. It will be recalled that for this reason talks on Mexican gas deliveries and the building of a giant gas pipeline from Yucatan to Texas for this purpose became completely deadlocked a year ago.

The U.S. press is not concealing the fact that the United States is interested in Mexico primarily in terms of its oil and gas and, as one local journalist said, it is seeking to "take the Mexican bull by the horns." In his words, during the visit to Mexico by the U.S. President, "pressure" could be "exerted" on the Mexican Government in order to obtain access to the vast energy reserves in the land of the Aztecs. And the magazine FORBES, the mouthpiece of U.S. business circles, writes that the announcement of the visit well in advance insured that there was time for "useful propaganda" of the U.S. proposals. The purpose of this propaganda is perfectly obvious: to impose proposals on the Mexicans.

Mexico's progressive forces are rejecting outside pressure and are resolutely condemning, as EL DIA wrote, any "attempts to create an atmosphere of blackmail, disinformation and rumor which can only complicate relations between the neighboring countries." Mexico's press is calling for solutions to be secured at the forthcoming talks for a wide range of unresolved and disputed problems.

The Mexicans have had to pay dearly to get their "black gold," but Mexico's northern neighbor still has many levers in its hands for exerting pressure. The big Mexican foreign debt, the threat of deprivation of U.S. capital investment, the trade barriers that stand in the way of the penetration of Mexican goods into the United States which can only be broken through with difficulty, and finally, the possibility of obstacles being placed in the way of many millions of Mexican peasants or unskilled laborers' migration to the United States.

On the eve of the visit by the U.S. President to Mexico, the U.S. State Department threatened to close the border to the unskilled migrant laborers so as to exert patent pressure on Mexican authorities. Following this, the head of the U.S. Immigration Service promised to erect barriers this year to landless Mexican peasants seeking work in the United States.

For its part, the Mexican Government is striving for a just exchange of trade with the United States, the removal of U.S. protectionist barriers, and a humane attitude toward the unskilled migrant laborers. These and other problems in relations between the two countries have long been on the agenda and Mexico is fully determined to secure a just solution to them.

CUBAN DELEGATION LED BY RAUL CASTRO ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD211224 Moscow TASS in English 1027 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 21, TASS--A Cuban military delegation, led by General of the Army Raul Castro Ruz, member of the Political Bureau, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, first vice-chairman of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers, the minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, arrived here today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defence of the USSR.

At the airport the guests were met by Dmitriy Ustinov, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Rusakov, and other officials. Among the welcoming party was the ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the USSR, Severo Arguirre del Cristo.

PRAVDA ANNOUNCES 1978 SOCIALIST COMPETITION WINNERS

LD201153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report on results of all-union socialist competition: "At the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee"]

[Text] The USSR Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee have examined the results of the all-union socialist competition to enhance production efficiency and work quality, and for the successful fulfillment of the 1978 plan, attained by union and autonomous republics, krays, oblasts, cities, autonomous okrugs and city and rural rayons, and by the collectives of industrial, production, science-and-production interfarm, agroindustrial and other associations, of their production units, and of enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, scientific research, planning, design and other organizations and establishments, and vuzes. The adopted resolution observes that the working people of the Soviet Union, in implementing the 25th party congress decisions, have achieved major new successes in the country's socioeconomic development. The people's material and cultural standard of living has improved.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee have adjudged victors, and have awarded CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banners to the following:

Union Republics

For successes in the development of the national economy in 1978:

RSFSR
Ukrainian SSR
Belorussian SSR
Uzbek SSR
Kazakh SSR
Georgian SSR
Azerbaijan SSR
Lithuanian SSR
Armenian SSR

Autonomous Republics, Krays and Oblasts

For achieving the highest results in the all-union socialist competition to enhance production efficiency and work quality and to fulfill successfully the 1978 economic and social development plan:

For the RSFSR--Bashkirskaya ASSR, Dagestanskaya ASSR, Komi ASSR, Mariyskaya ASSR, Krasnodarskiy Kray, Primorskiy Kray, Stavropolskiy Kray, Khabarovskiy Kray, Amurskaya Oblast, Astrakhanskaya Oblast, Volgogradskaya Oblast, Voronezhskaya Oblast, Kuybyshevskaya Oblast, Leningrad City, Leningradskaya Oblast, Moscow City, Moskovskaya Oblast, Orenburgskaya Oblast, Rostovskaya Oblast, Saratovskaya Oblast, Sakhalinskaya Oblast, Sverdlovskaya Oblast, Chelyabinskaya Oblast, Chitinskaya Oblast;

For the Ukrainian SSR--Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast, Zaporozhskaya Oblast, Ivan Oblast, Kievskaya Oblast, Krymskaya Oblast, Lvovskaya Oblast, Rovenskaya Oblast, Ternopolskaya Oblast, Chernigovskaya Oblast;

For the Belorussian SSR--Brestskaya Oblast, Grodnenskaya Oblast;

For the Uzbek SSR--Namanganskaya Oblast, Samarkandskaya Oblast; Tashkentskaya Oblast;

For the Kazakh SSR--Aktyubinskaya Oblast, Alma-Atinskaya Oblast, Karagandinskaya Oblast, Severo-Kazahkstanskaya Oblast, Uralskaya Oblast;

For the Georgian SSR--Abkhazskaya ASSR;

For the Azerbaijan SSR--Nakhichevanskaya ASSR;

For the Kirgiz SSR--Oshskaya Oblast;

For the Tadzhik SSR--Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast;

For the Turkmen SSR--Maryyskaya Oblast.

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banners have been awarded to the following adjudged victors:

11 cities and city rayons;
220 autonomous okrugs and rural rayons;
1,561 collectives of industrial, production, science-and-production, interfarm, agro-industrial and other associations, of their production units, and of enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, scientific research, planning, design and other organizations and establishments, and VUZes, of which 760 have been entered on the all-union board of honor at the USSR exhibition of national economic achievements.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee have instructed party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs to analyze comprehensively and in depth the results of the all-union socialist competition to enhance production efficiency and work quality and for the successful fulfillment of the 1978 state plan for economic and social development. In accordance with the tasks arising from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July and November (1978) plenums and from the speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, specific measures are to be devised and implemented to further improve the organization of socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan and adopted pledges for 1979 by each labor collective, rayon, city, oblast, kray and republic. The "work without laggards" initiative of the collectives of Rostovskaya Oblast enterprises is to be disseminated everywhere in 1979.

The attention of competitors in 1979 must be particularly focused on:

The steady enhancement of production efficiency and work quality, and on ensuring high end results;

Labor productivity growth, introduction of scientific achievements, new equipment and technology into production, mechanization and automation of production, replacement of manual and heavy labor with machines, introduction of scientific labor organizations; increasing output volumes with a smaller workforce; broader use of the team contract method and of per-job remuneration; the strengthening of labor and technological discipline;

Reducing output prime cost; saving worktime, raw materials, semifinished materials, fuel, electric power and other physical resources in every way; the fuller utilization of production waste, and the struggle against wastefulness and losses;

Improving the production rhythm; the unconditional fulfillment of contractual pledges for the delivery of products to consumers; insuring deliveries of items to CEMA countries in strict accordance with contracts concluded;

Increasing output at existing capacities, increasing the return on capital, enhancing the shift index of the work of equipment and the speediest startup of new production capacities;

Enhancing the technical standard, reliability and life of products, increasing the output of items bearing the state seal of quality and introducing integrated output quality control systems;

Increasing the output, broadening the range and enhancing the quality of consumer goods; improving the work of enterprises and organizations in the service sphere;

The successful fulfillment of targets for increasing the production and sale to the state of all types of agricultural produce; a further increase in the production of meat, milk and other livestock products; the very rapid development of hog rearing and broiler fowl rearing; fuller utilization of the potential of subsidiary plots belonging to the rural population, enterprises and organizations to supplement meat and milk production resources; the consistent intensification and enhancement of the efficiency of arable farming and livestock raising, increasing the yields from fields and enhancing the productivity of livestock farmsteads, improving the utilization of equipment, fertilizers and of reclaimed land, and averting losses of agricultural produce;

Accelerating commissioning of capacities and installations; concentrating resources on the most important construction projects of statewide significance which are nearing completion; substantial enhancement of the quality of construction work, reduction of the prime cost of construction and installation work, broad introduction of effective materials and structures into construction work practice, increasing the degree of prefabrication in the erection of buildings and structures, and applying progressive methods of production work;

Fuller satisfaction of the needs of the national economy with respect to the shipment and expedited delivery of freight; enhancement of the standard of passenger services; stoppages of transport facilities and irrational hauls.

The Central Committees of union republic Communist Parties, kraykoms and obkoms, ministries and departments, and soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs are to regard competition as an effective method of nurturing in the working people a proprietorial interest in their country and a communist attitude toward labor, and as an organic part of all economic and administrative activity. The role and responsibility of economic leaders for the organization of the socialist competition and for the fulfillment of adopted counterplans and socialist pledges are to be enhanced.

The competition of collectives in associated enterprises and organizations is to be developed comprehensively, paying particular attention to fulfilling targets and pledges in delivering output to the consumer, as is the competition of scientific research, drafting and design organizations, associations and enterprises for the successful implementation of comprehensive programs to resolve very important scientific and technical problems. For this purpose broader use must be made of the elaboration of competition agreements, of joint socialist pledges and of counterplans to increase production efficiency and work quality and fulfill successfully the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Fuller use is to be made of the mass information and propaganda media to insure wide publicity for the results of the socialist competition, to disseminate valuable patriotic initiatives and advanced work methods and to show ways of achieving high results in labor by the winners and the reasons for laggard collectives and workers.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee warmly congratulate the workers of the republics, krays, oblasts, cities, rayons and autonomous okrugs, and the collectives of associations, enterprises, industrial, construction and transport organizations, agriculture and other sectors who have been victorious in the all-union socialist competition and express the firm confidence that workers, kolkhoz members, engineering and technical workers and all the country's working people, fulfilling the historic decisions of the 25th party congress and the July and November (1978) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, will raise still higher the banner of the nationwide socialist competition to improve production efficiency and work quality and successfully fulfill the plans and pledges for 1979 and the 5-year-plan targets.

A list of collectives awarded Challenge Red Banners by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee is being published in sectorial, republic, kray and oblast newspapers.

IZVESTIYA ARTICLE ON SOCIALIST COMPETITION

LD201003 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 February 1979 Morning Edition frontpages a 1,000-word editorial entitled: "Aline Yourselves With the Victors!" covering broadly the same ground as the referent item in that it briefly summarizes the CPSU Central Committee findings concerning the 1978 socialist competition winners and stresses the need for official bodies to study the 1978 competition results and disseminate the victors' experience. The IZVESTIYA editorial singles out a number of specific instances of initiative being displayed in the developing competition for the fulfillment of 1979 plan.